E ISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No 8,830.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 29. 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 6 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, [illegible] the above.

For Advertisements which are [illegible] inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. BURMAH, 1,630 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. SMITH, on THURSDAY, the 31st May, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander A. MORRIS, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S.S. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. WILLIAMS, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 29th May, 1877, at 10 A.M.

The S.S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. MORRIS, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May 1877, at 4 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each month, on the 1st

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wine	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8		
Port Said	38	24	9		
Messina	50	34	14		
Naples	50	34	14		
Leghorn	50	34	14		
Genoa	50	34	14		
Marseilles	52	35	14-10		

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. INDIA, Captain GEO. H. READ, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May. She will be followed by the

S. S. MACEDONIA,
2,272 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 13th June, and by the

S. S. TRINACRIA,
2,107 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 23rd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES ORGENOA.

THE S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,160 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. THOMAS COLLINS, will sail on SATURDAY, the 9th June, and will be followed by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,060 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 27th June.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL. Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. S. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa			Rs. 575
Do.	do.	„ Naples	„ 509
Do.	Naples	„ London	„ 470
Do.	Genoa	„	„ 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING, & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

N. B.—MESSRS. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, 8th May 1877.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY JUNE 5TH.

THE FINE SCREW STEAMER HUTTON.
2,300 Tons, CAPTAIN F. W. HODGES.

THIS Steamer has First-class accommodation. All Cabins and Saloon on Deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 490.

Apply to
KING KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane, Bombay.

P.S.—Arrangements can be made for Families on easy terms.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

VESSELS.	TONS.	H.P.	CAPTAINS.	
(c) VENETIA	2726	450	C. J. Parrins	1st June.
GEELONG	1835	230	C. Fraser	8th do.
(c) ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	15th do.
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	22d do.
(c) HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson	29th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th April 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 28th May, 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. CATHAY, (2,982 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain R. T. DUNDAS, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on FRIDAY, the 25th May 1877.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 14th May 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P. M

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1877.
S.S. TEBE	2,680	250	A. Sopranich, on or about	30th May.
S.S. SPHINX	2,230	250	——— „ „	25th June.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	Cabin.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 300	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 280	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

J. L. STIPPERGER, Acting Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 20th May 1877.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.

3 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases coloured prints.
100 boxes claret and Sautern wine, in quarts and pints.
30 cases beer in quarts and pints.
On account of the concerned—
150 slabs English spelter.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th May 1877.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

SALE OF BEADS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their auction room, at 1 P.M., on account and at the risk of the Indentor Surrafly Golamhoosein—

S. G. H.	29-52	24	cases beads shipped per steamer Parsee.	
„	82 5	4	„ Do. „ „	Slaun.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th May 1877.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGE AND HORSE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale room, by order of the Official Assignee, High Court, and on account and risk of Insolvent Sha Pranjeewandas Harjeewandas, who lately traded at Bombay, firstly under the name of Sha Gocouldass Sakurchund, one mail phaeton, with serviceable horse and harness complete, also one shigram, belonging to another gentleman.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th May 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Kassara Bunder—

100 tons superior Moulmein 1st class teak squares.
100 „ „ 2nd „ do.

And at the Mazagon Darukhana, about 30 tons scantlings of various sizes.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, &c., at Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd June, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on the 1st floor of their rooms, Nos. 2 and 3 Marine Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., of K. J. Shilem Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be printed, and the furniture shall be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, &c, at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On TUESDAY, the 5th June, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence in Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., of the Rev. D. C. Boyd.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the furniture will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY AND FANCY GOODS.

On SATURDAY, the 9th June, sale commencing at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms valuable English Delhi Trichinopoly made Jewellery and fancy goods, the property of Hajee Soomar Essan.

Catalogues will be published and the goods will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th May 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS,
LITTLE ETTA,
AND
Mr. JOHN MORRIS.
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
THURSDAY, 31ST MAY, 1877.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

FIRST CLASS.....Rs. 3 | SECOND CLASS....Rs. 2
THIRD CLASS, Re. 1.

SEE PROGRAMMES.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer STRATHLEVEN are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, May 28, 1877.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received for RECONSTRUCTING the DEPOT BARRACKS with AUXILIARY BUILDINGS at COLABA, up to 4th June 1877, at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Mazagon, where further information on the subject may be obtained.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there are LARGE WAREHOUSES available at Mazagon Bunder to STORE in COTTON during the MONSOON, and that those of the Merchants who influence the work to the Presses can have their Cotton stored free, and to others rent will be charged at the rate of 8 Annas per candy for Unpressed Bales and Annas 3 for Full-pressed Bales during the season.

Early application should be made to the Undersigned.

શા૦ નરસી કેશવજી ફા૦

NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co.

Bombay, May 28, 1877.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of PURSHOTUM RAMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

NANBAI, widow of PURSHOTUM RAMJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.....Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION has been made on behalf of NANBAI, the applicant abovenamed, to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction, for the grant to her of PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased as the Executrix, according to the tenor therein nominated and appointed. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 25th day of May 1877.

PESTANJEE KAVASJEE,
Applicant's Attorney.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS AND VARIETY TROUPE.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, MAY 29.

BURLESQUE OPERA ! BURLESQUE OPERA ! !
DAVE CARSON
AS
THE PARSEE HEAVY FATHER.

Mr. JOHN MORRIS,
THE WONDERFUL PROTEAN ARTISTE,
WILL INTRODUCE NEW SONGS AND MUSIC IN HIS EXTRAORDINARY ENTERTAINMENT.

LITTLE ETTA
Will appear, for the first time in Bombay,
IN HER
UNPARALLELED HIGH PEDESTAL DANCE.

NEW SONGS, BALLADS, TRIOS, GLEES, ETC.,
By the Incomparable Quartette,
Messrs. NORVILLE, FERRELL, NORMAN, AND ARNOLD.

DAVE CARSON
Will relate his experience as
A SON OF TEMPERANCE.

THE BEST BILL OF THE SERIES.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with an Original Burlesque Opera,
Which for the want of a name will be entitled,
"BREAKING THE SPELL"—*ING* "B"—& S.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Mdlle. Oyster Patty	..	..	..	.. Signora Ferrellini.
Senor Elvino Manrico	..	..	..	.. Mons. Norvillini.
Don Juan Fernandez	..	..	..	.. Signor Arnoldino.
Davejee Carsonbhoy	..	..	..	.. Davent Carsono.

Introducing the Southern Plantation Song and Dance,
THE APPLE OF MY EYE.

PRICES AS USUAL.—TICKETS AT SOUNDY & CO.'S.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

BY GENERAL DESIRE,
A THIRD
AL-FRESCO PROMENADE CONCERT
Will be given on
SATURDAY, JUNE 2ND,
By kind permission of
J. H. GRANT, Esquire,
Municipal Commissioner.

GRAND COMBINATION.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA.
MISS ELCIA MAY.
MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON.
MR. J. ROLLINGS.

The Original and Inimitable
DAVE CARSON.

LITTLE ETTA
IN HER CHARACTERISTIC IMPERSONATIONS.

MR. MORRIS
IN HIS MYSTICAL METAMORPHOSES.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

GRAND CONCERT.

SPELLING BEE.

OPERETTA.

GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.
THOUSANDS OF ILLUMINATED LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

STALACTITE CAVE.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3
Family Tickets admitting three	„ 7
Promenade	„ 1

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Refreshment Pavilions under the management of Messrs. KERNER and MINNS.

ENO'S
EFFERVESCING FRUIT SALT,
A palatable and refreshing Saline.
Cash Rs. 1-12 per bottle... Credit, Rs. 2 0

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & Co. LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

Just received a further Consignment of
HUNYADI JANOS,
THE NEW SALINE APERIENT BITTER WATER.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
In quart bottles at per doz.	15 0	17 0
CARLSBAD, Alkaline Purgative ..quarts per doz.	12 0	13 8
CARLSBAD SALTS.....per bottle	3 0	3 8
FRIEDRICHSHALLER, Aperient	10 8	12 0
Saline .....quarts per doz.		
PULLNA, Saline Purgative .....pints per doz.	9 0	10 0
VICHY, Alkaline Gaseous..... „ „	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PRICKLY HEAT ! PRICKLY HEAT !
SAFE AND EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR THE RELIEF OF
THIS ANNOYING SKIN ERUPTION
ARE
TREACHER'S
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION
AND
FREE DAILY ABLUTION WITH CARBOLIC ACID SOAPS
Without danger of internal disorder.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a
Treacher's Prickly Heat Lotion, per bottle.....	1 0
Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap, 10 per cent. Acid, per box of 3 tablets	1 0
Medicinal Soap, 20 per cent. Acid ..	2 0
Household Soap, 10 per cent. Acid, per bar	0 10
M'Doughall's Disinfecting Soap, per box	1 4

Camphor, Chlorine, Coal Tar, Glycerine Snow, Juniper Tar Oil, Petroleum, Sulphur, Turpentine, and other Medicated Soaps.

TOILET SOAPS IN VARIETY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 3 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a COOK for the Officers' Mess H. M. S. ARAB, European or Native. 30 Rupees a month, with Rations. Apply on Board.

TO PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.—TO LET, a good Billiard Room with Billiard Board and everything complete by the month. Apply at THE LONDON, Fort.

TO LET, Furnished, for the MONSOONS, Upper Storey of a large HOUSE in Middle Colaba. Rent moderate. Apply to "W. M.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S," *Bombay Gazette*.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for two Gentlemen or Married Couple with a Family in Hornby Row, Top Floor of an Airy House, opposite to General Post Office. Address "A. M.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WINSOR & NEWTON'S Moist Water Colours in Pans and Tubes ; Japanned Tin Colour Boxes for Landscape Painting Figure and Landscape, Landscape and Flowers, and for all purposes. Winsor & Newton's Porte Couleur containing in a space 2 by 2 by ⅝ inch twelve Moist Colours, the inner and outer lids of Box forming three palettes. Boxes of dry Colour Cakes of various sizes and prices. Illumination Colours and Media, Gold Shells, Gold Ink, &c. Whatman's Drawing Papers in perfect order for all purposes. Sketch Blocks and Books, Finest Water Colour Sables in Quills and in Albata ferrules. Camel Hair Brushes, Crayons, Palettes, Saucers and Slants, Oil Colours in Collapsible tubes, Japanned Oil Colour Boxes, Sketching and Studio of various sizes. Prepared Canvasses, and Papers for Oil Colour Painting. Prepared Millboards, Prepared Blocks for Oil Painting, Varnishes, Oils and Media. Hog and Sable Hair Brushes, Palettes, &c.

SURVEYING MATERIALS.

Dumpy Levels ; Levelling Staffs ; Circumferenters ; Prismatic Compasses ; Clinometer with sights, Levels ; Compass and Inclination Scales ; Davis's Reflecting hand adjustable Level with Inclinometer in case ; Davis's 12 inch folding Level and Inclinometer in case and complete with stand ; Pear-tree Railway Curves ; Plotting Scales ; Marquois Scales, extra thick ; Sets of Mathematical Instruments ; Plain and Bow Compasses ; Addershot Protractors ; Note Books ; Field Books ; Whatman's best Drawing Papers ; Section Paper ; Tracing Cloth and Paper ; Drawing Pens ; Mapping Pens ; Lithographic Pens ; India Rubber Pencil and Ink Erasers ; Pocket Penknives and Eraser ; Water Colours ; Indian Ink ; Best Lead Pencils ; Field Glasses ; Aneroid Barometers ; Thermometers, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HELMETS! HELMETS!!
FOR THE HOT SEASON.
CASH PRICE LIST.

SHIKAR HELMETS.
ASQUITH & CO.'S INTRODUCTION.

	Rs. a.
Covered with Tan Flax, wide Brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil Wear	15 0
Covered with White Drill, the same shape	14 0
Extra Quality, double layers of Cork to resist the Hottest Weather	16 0

REGULATION HELMETS.

Cork on Felt covered White Drill	14 8
Extra Quality, very strong	16 0
Extra Quality, covered White Drill	22 0
Treble gilt Spikes and Chains, each	
„ Silver do. do.	

THE TERAI—ANDRE'S.

Gents. } Best quality 18 0
Ladies. }

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
Fitted with Patent Easy Inner Band	18 0
The same make with raised Felt outside Turban, a splendid protection	18 0

LADIES' RIDING HELMETS.

Drab Felt, Cork Lined	10 8
Drab Felt, Alpine Shape, lined with Cork	13 8
The "Rink," a light Helmet covered with white Merino, the latest novelty	13 8

PITH HELMETS.
BEST CALCUTTA MAKE.

Boy Helmets	5 0
Girls' Dolly Varden	5 0
Ladies' do. do.	Rs. 5 & 6 0
Gents' Shooting	5 8
White Doe Regulation	16 0

NEW FELT HATS.

FELT HATS.
THE LATEST SHAPES FOR EVENING WEAR.

	Rs. a.
The "Hastings"—soft Black Felt—high flat Crown	8 8
The "Talbot"—soft Black Flat—high flat Crown	8 8
The "Selbourne"—soft Black Felt—high round Crown	7 8
The "Talbot"—Soft Drab Felt—high flat Crown	8 8
The "Burleigh"—Soft Black Flat—high flat Crown	8 8
The "Tilestone"—Stiff Black Felt—flat Crown, new shape	8 8
The "Rochdale"—stiff Black Felt—round Crown, new shape	8 8
The "Elgin"—stiff Black Felt—medium height	8 8
The "Ascot"—stiff Drab Felt—round Crown, new shape.	8 8
The "Clifton"—stiff Drab Felt—round Crown, new shape.	8 8

STRAW BOATING HATS.

The "Oxford"—Chip	3 8
The "Cambridge"—Pisit	3 8

TWEED HATS AND CAPS
FOR TRAVELLERS.

	Rs. a.
The Balmoral	0
The "Glengary"	5 0
Soft Stitched Tweed	5 0
Tweed Turbans	3 8
Travelling Caps, Earflaps, very Warm	4 8
Sealskin Turbans	5 0

DRESS HATS.

Lincoln, Bennett & Co.'s Extra Quality, Drab	12 0
Do. do. do. do. Black	14 0
Asquith & Co.'s made Specially Light, Drab	10 0
Do. do. do. do. Black	13 0

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Send number of Inches round Forehead for size of Hat.

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THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
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FRENCH HOUSE.

6, HUMMUM STREET,

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READY MADE COSTUMES.

READY MADE TRAVELLING COATS.

READY MADE PETTICOATS.

AND OTHER OVERLAND REQUISITES FOR LADIES GOING HOME.

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FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended ..... Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do. ..... „ 350
Do. „ Crystal-Faced Do. Do. ..... „ 330
Do. „ Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do. ..... „ 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from ..... Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases ..... Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance..... „ 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ¾ Hunting ..... Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance..... Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches ..... „ 65 to „ 75
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches ..... „ 50
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless ..... Rs. 40, 45 and 50

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German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time..... Rs. 30 each.

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from ..... Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ¼ and Minute Repeaters ..... „ 800 to „ 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches ..... „ 400 to „ 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers ..... 550 to „ 800

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JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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ARTISTS' REQUISITES
of all descriptions.

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of the best descriptions imported in small and frequent consignments to ensure freshness.
TRAVELLING AND DRESSING BAGS AND DRESSING CASES.
DRAWING ROOM WRITING SUITS.
JEWEL CASES.
POCKET BOOKS, CARD CASES, PURSES, DESPATCH and WRITING BOXES and CASES of various descriptions.
OFFICE SUNDRIES from PENS to COPYING PRESSES.
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Games, Flasks, Camp Beds, Canteens, Travelling Lamps, Pipes, &c., &c., &c

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By WEBLEY, TRANTER and COLT,

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By HENRY, and LANCASTER.
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FOR PORTRAITS, PHOTOGRAPHS, SCRAPS, &c.
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These deservedly popular Photographs have attained a large sale. The whole series of 50 always kept in stock, and lists can be sent on application.

Size 8½ by 6½ unmounted, Rs. 15 per dozen.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF LONDON—COLOURED SCRAPS FOR ALBUMS.

GOUPIL'S PHOTOGR

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 28rd MAY 1877.

THE latest telegraphic advices up to the time of writing is Reuter's closing telegram of Saturday evening delivered this morning. From it we learn that the same hopeful feeling respecting politics still prevails, Consols having advanced from 95 to 95⅛, and French Rentes from 104 to 104¼, while Wheat is dull and declining and Cotton firm with an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid. Orleans. The fact of the Produce Markets being thus affected shows that the improvement is something more than a temporary fluctuation of the Stock Exchange, and the telegraphic influence of the next few days will be closely scanned with a view to obtaining an idea of the actual influence at work.

The New York telegrams of Saturday quote an advance of ¼ cent. per lb. both in ready Cotton and Futures, Mid. Uplands on the spot being at 11¼ and August shipment at 11⅝ cents per lb. The day's receipts of Cotton at the ports were 1,000 bales against 1,500 bales on the corresponding date last year.

The London General Produce Markets on Saturday were unsettled. The weekly quotations for Indian Exchange Bank shares show an advance of 10s in Chartered and £1 in Chartered Mercantile, Orientals and Hongkong and Shanghai being unaltered.

Bar Silver in London has declined from 54d. to 53¾d per oz., at which it is equivalent to about 1s. 8¾d. per rupee. The quotation, however, must be quite nominal as there can be little demand from this side now that the export season is drawing to a close. The Government announcement which we print in another column, to the effect that the Secretary of State will continue to offer 26½ lacs per week in Council drafts on India, can scarcely fail to exercise a weakening effect on Silver. Considerable doubt has lately been manifested respecting the policy Government would pursue with regard to the drawings, and the possibility of their being suspended or reduced had a tendency to keep rates of Exchange firmer than might otherwise have been the case. This announcement, however, puts an end to the uncertainty, and we may now infer that the intention is to adhere as closely as possible to the programme set forth in the Budget both as regards drawings and loans, and although some difference of opinion may prevail as to the wisdom of the policy therein laid down, there can be no question as to the advantage of letting the public know what to expect in the shape of drawings. Had the same consideration been shown in previous instances it would have gone a long way to have prevented those wild fluctuations which did so much harm to business last year.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	6,32,941
Do. do. at Branches...	Inc.	,,	1,73,528
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	9,74,663
Loans	Inc.	,,	3,55,009
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	4,06,635
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	13,67,400

These changes are unquestionably favourable, and now that the turn has come, the probability is that the strength of the Bank will steadily improve. With the Calcutta market rapidly improving, and business here tailing off, it is not at all improbable that a reduction in the rate of discount may be made at Wednesday's Board Meeting.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day, for no apparent reason unless an indisposition to do fresh business on mail day, has been firm, and the Banks have advanced their buying rates fully 1-16d. Nor have they been willing buyers even at the rise, and but for the surroundings of the market the feeling displayed had all the appearance of leading to a further advance. The Government announcement respecting Council drafts, however, will probably exercise a depressing influence, and, backed up as it is by slack trade and easier money, it is difficult to see how rates can continue to show any firmness. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills, on demand	ls. 8¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	ls. 8 15-16d.	,,
Credits, 4 ,, ,,	ls. 9d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	ls. 9 1-16d.	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at ¼ per cent. premium ; 60 days' sight at 1 per cent discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm, but we have not heard of any transactions of importance and quotations are unchanged.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been somewhat irregular. Bank of Bombays are firm at an advance of ¼ per cent., and Nationals have risen Rs. 7 per share, but Land and Press Companies are unchanged and Spinning and Weaving decidedly weaker. The only actual movements in the latter are a decline of Rs 25 in Great Easterns, Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petits, and Rs. 2½ per share in Orientals, but the late rapid advance has evidently received a check, and it would scarcely be a matter of surprise if a slight reaction followed.

COTTON, although firm, is stupid with very little doing for export. Sellers are asking fully previous rates, but as they generally show a loss of ¼ d. to 3-16d. per lb. on Liverpool arrival quotations, purchases are restricted to covering May shipments. With this demand satisfied the market will probably assume a quieter tone. The Receipts from a up-country yesterday were 6,936 bales, making 11,339 for the three days. We quote :—

Good Dholleras	Ready	Rs. 190 per candy	F. P.
F. G. F. do.	,,	180 ,,	,,
G. F. do.	,,	175 ,,	,,
Good Oomra	,,	185 ,,	,,
F. G. F. do.	,,	177 ,,	,,
G. F. do.	,,	173 ,,	,,

LINSEED is quiet at Rs. 6-8¾ per cwt.

WHEAT is easier owing to the dull accounts from Home, but the short supplies prevent any material decline. We quote White, Rs. 3⅝ to Rs. 3 9 ; Red, Rs. 3¼ per candy.

FREIGHTS show continued dulness. For Liverpool by steamer rates for immediate shipment have been done at £1-12-6, but for June shipment engagements have been made at £1-15 to £1-17-6. By sailing ships we now quote £1-17-6 to £1-18-9. For Trieste and Venice tonnage is offering at £1-15 to £1-17-6 per ton payable here.

PIECE GOODS are dull and unaltered. We have not heard of a single transaction of any importance from first hands and in the bazaar the offtake is most limited.

COALS are somewhat firmer. Rumours of an impending strike in the West Hartley district have caused sellers to withdraw and there are now buyers at an advance of As. 4 to As. 8 per ton.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	112 xd
Bank of Bengal	40,00	500	all	6 do.	685
Bank of Bombay	20,00	500	all	10 do.	702½
National Bank of India.	10,00	500	all	3 do.	110
Bank of Madras	60,00	25.	all	10 do.	640

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	925
Albert Ginning Co	700	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	410
Bellary ,,	175	1,000	all	60	720
erar Company (New)..	155	500	all	40 p.a.	450
dian Press Co	1,000	350	all	42 do	220
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	80
ar war Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675
olaba Press Co	500	1,800	all	170 do	520
ollera P. and G. Co	500	300	all	15 do	225
st India Press Co	332	1,000	all	100 do	525
ort Press Co	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,240 xd.
French Press Co	300	500	all	35 do	310
Imperial Press Co	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co	3,125	400	350	25 do	335
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	450
Sassoon's Press Co	600	500	all	50 do	390
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	67½ do	460
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld	100	1,000	925	165 do	1 100
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.a.	650

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	960
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	17,500	150	all	..	160
Mangon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	570
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	215

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,070
Alfred Mills Co	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.a.	1,150
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	125 p.a.	2,380
Angio-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	90	..	80
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	..	100 p.a.	1,600
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,140
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	270
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	10 p.a*	140
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.a*	870
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,00
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	680
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.a*	1,070
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,165
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,295
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.a*	1,140
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	915
Jeevraj Baiboo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.a*	1,050 xd.
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,240
K. Muncjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a*	970 xd.
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	10 0
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,340
Manchester & Bombay. S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	474
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	420
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	100p.a*	1,370
Morarjee Spinning	1,040	1,000	all	70 p.a*	1,375
Managon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	315
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	980
Nerigi S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	930
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	600	2,000	all	..	950
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	370
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.a*	822½
Princeof Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,250
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	920
Soondercas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.a.	925
Do do. 1 Share	600	1,000	250	125 p.a.	260
holapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	1005
ictoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	675

*For Share for the half-year.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 26th May as compared with the statement issued on the 19th May :—

LIABILITIES.	19th May. Rs.	26th May. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	63,62,789	69,05,733
Do. do. do. at Branches	21,24,105	22,97,33
Other Deposits	1,01,16,143	1,05,84,806
Post Bills	61,08	60,898
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,74,055	4,85,493
	3,11,34,260	3,24,27,563
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	29,84,230	29,84,230
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	17,22,691	17,16,565
Loans on Security of do. do.	45,62,273	46,62,283
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,298	33,519
Bills Discounted	1,04,47,171	1,03,40,549
Stamps	3,734	3,712
Dead Stock Rs. 5,17,062		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,55,000	3,62,062	3,62,062
Bullion	1,75,375	1,75,375
Cash Balances with Correspondents	79,130	34,491
Cash and Currency Notes	1,10,47,296	1,24,14,626
	3,11,34,260	3,24,27,563

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. CRICHTON, 807 tons, Captain G. Thompson, sailed yesterday for Bussorah in ballast.

THE SHIP MORNINGTON, 1,357 tons, Captain R. Robert, will sail to-day for Bussein in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. MEDINA, 523 tons, Captain E. C. Russell, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. BURMAH, 675 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour on the 26th from Moulmein (May 13 h), with a cargo of timber.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. AKBAR, 315 tons, Captain S. M. Williams, arrived in harbour on the 27 h instant from Goa, in ballast. She will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast, and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Quarter-master Sargeant, Mrs. Linch, and five deck passengers.

THE P. AND O Co's S.S. CATHAY, 1 884 tons, Captain R. Dundas, sailed yesterday for China &c., with China mail., 1,742 chests opium, general cargo, and the following passengers: For Galle.—Mr. Penny wick. For Penang.—Mr. Rohilliard. For Shanghai. —Mr. Pestonjee Rustomjee and servant.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. COCONADA, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Robertson, Mr. H. Harding, Mr. H. Hossein, and sixty three deck passengers,

THE S. S. STRATHEVEN, 1,588 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Liverpool (April 27th), via Port Said, Suez, and the Suez Canal, with Mr. T. W. Bates as a passenger, and the following cargo :—344 packages piece goods, 79 bales twist, 3 cases umbrellas, 174 packages wine, 35 barrels copperas, 60 casks beer, 309 kegs iron nails, 23 packages wine and spirit, 2,977 bundles iron, 210 cases tinned plates, 3 packages glassware, 6 packages paint, 230 cases soap, 2,656 cakes spelter, 2,717 bars iron, 5,740 bundles iron hoops, 300 barrels sulphur, 40 barrels salamoniate, 100 kegs red lead, 250 barrels alum, 1,353 tons coals, and many other packages merchandises. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. Nicol and Co.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Coconada (s)	Morris	Bussorah, May 10.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
28	Crichton (s)	Thompson	Bussorah.
	Khiva (s)	Lee	Aden and Suez.
	Cathay (s)	Dundas	China.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Akola, Williams, to Kurrachee.
Ship Mornington, Robert, to Bussein.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Burmah, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Coconada, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Medina, to Coast and Goa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
24	Himalaya (s)	Loutit	Moulmein, May 17.
	Mshratta (s)	James	Sandoway, May 19.
	Gade Hill	Bryan	Colcutta, May 19.
	Isabell Mott	Grovel	Liverpool, Nov 26.
	Hindostan	Belyea	Bombay, Apr 19.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
24	Reliance (s)	.....	.....
	Crusader (s)	.....	.....
	Benvenue	.....	.....
	Night Hawk	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per Isabell Mott—Mrs S Grovel and 3 children.
Per Himalaya—Mr Beverly, Miss Coleman, Mr. Car, Mr Ducas, Mr Hossim Sahleb,
Per Mahratta—Miss Simpson, Miss Newburer, Miss Higgins, Mr E B Baker.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Isabell Mott—7th May, American Ship Republic, from Galle to Calcutta, Mistley Hall at Sandheads.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Guy Mannering s—6 packages glasswar and 6 packages earthen ware, Jaffer Rehimtoola ; 16 cases portwine a d 12 cases sherrywine, Fl ley, Muirand Co ; 2,087 pieces hard spelter, Hajee Mahamed Hajee Esmail.

FROM LONDON.

Autocrat s—25 packages tar, Jafferjee Tyebjee ; 120 cases winc-glasses, Framroze Dossabhoy ; 2 cases ironsheets, Tata Sons and Co.

Craigforth s—6 cases whiskey, Purvis Agency ; 100 packages tar, E ram Bychoy ; 2 cases hardwar, Rassom Oury ; 6 cases zinc sheets, Ru chord Nagurdas ; 54 cases beer, D D Shah ; 40 drums soft soap, Hu h, D Fo her and Co ; 23 cases gilmanstore, and 2 cases lamps, B manjee Sorabjee ; 5 cases glassware, Nanjee Canjee ; 6 cases cheese and 56 cases oilmanstore, Abdo Hussein Sorabji ; 396 kegs iron nails and 300 bundles steel Khimjee Jiwa.

Guy Mannering s—10 cases tinned plates, Abdoolabhoy Abdoolally.

Nizam s—20 cases yellow metal sheets, Merwanjee and Co.

Cathay s—3 packages hardware, Tyebjee Alybhoy ; 21 bales printing papers, Shaik Ahmed Noordin ; 4 cases fool cap papers, and 4 cases demy Messrs Shaw Saralfy ; 3 cases silver-ized glass, Hugh D ibbin r and Co ; 100 cases champagne, Purvis Agency ; 8 packages hardware, 2 cases cutlery and 5 casks brandy, Rabboy Tyebally ; 135 casks beer, B Manockjee Panthekey.

Gwalior s—74 cases sherry C Bonderealle and Co.

Surat s—5 bales printing papers, Abdoolally Meyashab Surufally.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—609 bales brandy and 65 cases corks, Nowrojee Ardaseer and sons.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s—37 cases sherrywine, M Balfour ; 100 cases pale ale, Wallace and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Victoria Cross—115 bales cotton, Hurnaron Manuckram.
Astronomer—250 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
T Maclellan—18 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Ellen Bates—103 bales cotton, Toolseedass Cursondass.
Helen Scott—138 bales cotton, Mooleekram Kandass ; 809 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 47 bales cotton, Kessowjee Ramjee.
Hafton s—1,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 22 bales wool, Dhurmsey Velljee ; 138 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Moolchund ; 29 bales cotton, Hajee Esa ; 67 cwts oil yarn, Mundheejee Framjee and Co ; 4,800 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co ; 25 bales wool, Davidass Nurrotumdass ; 15 bales wool, Keasowjee Pooja ; 72 bales cotton, Hurjeevan Vussonjee ; 46 bales cotton, Nensee Curumsee ; 55 bales cotton, Heeralall Tribhowandass ; 32 bales wool, Goolamhoosein Currimbhoy ; 45 bales wool, Khimsud Purmanunjee.
India s—324 cwts gall s, Malsey Mooljee ; 337½ cwts mustard seed, Antobs Eswanjee, 799½ cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Guy Mannering s—260 cwts B horns, C N Gomes and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Venetia s—5 bundles carpets, Ruzubally Allyruza ; 55 bags, coffee and P and O S N Co ; 4 bales hides and 1 case chillies Dhurumsey Velljee ; 6 bales hides, Abdool Rehman Hoosman ; 50 bales hides and skins, Allarakhbhoy Sazan ; 30 cwts rapeseed, W and A Graham and Co ; 5 cases M of P shells, Curreem Bookbhoy ; 6 bales hides, Jan Mahomed Rhemtoola ; 10½ cwts rapeseed, W Nicol and Co ; 10 bales hides, Nensee hoy Gangjee ; 2 bales hides, Nuthoo Goolam Hoosein ; 18 bales hides, Mohamed Ahmed.
Cartvale—23 bales hides, Hajee Esa

FOR GENOA.

India s—86 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Argyleshire—177½ cwts linseed, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co ; 709 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Kilkerrar—3,750 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Sarah Scott2—20 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Lady Ligar—237 cwts hemp, 135 cwts coffee and 98,227½ cwts pepper, Viney and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Peter Danny—100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Tebe s—903 bales cotton, B I S N Co ; 150 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Geelong s—250 bales cotton, E Spincer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—612 cwts linseed, Knoop and Co ; 5½ cwts wheat, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Khiva s—50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Geelong s—90 bales cotton, A Blaschoek and Co.
Tebe s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 600 bales cotton, Volkar Brothers ; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 103 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Tebe s—9 pots coo fanli, Oomrbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Tebe s—14 boxes silver coins, Hussan Affendee ; 1 box silver rupees, Joosub Meer.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Glamorgan s—1 bale cotton, Jankeedass Shewdnyall.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cathay s—1 box pearl, Essoofally Essabhoy ; 10 cases fishmaws and 89 bales cotton, Goolamhoosein Jan Mahomed ; 200 baskets onions, Semma Ahmed ; 8 bales twist, Govinjee Vussonjee ; 35 chests opium, Curreejee Bomanjee and Co ; 10 chests opium, S J Abraham ; 31 chests opium, David Sass on and Co ; 14 chests opium, Guneshalli Sobhanmull ; 11 chests opium, N J Arbuthnot ; 52 chests opium, Juiraz bhoy Pestonjee ; 11 chests opium, Hajee Esa Edhai ; 24 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 23 chests opium, Remoobhoy Lubbhoy ; 14 chests opium, Ahmedbhoy Hubbhoy ; 17 chests opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee ; 44 chests opium, Curimbhoy Ebram ; 26 chests opium, Haiee Abdoola Noor Mahomed ; 13 chests opium, E yan Noordin and Co ; 17 chests opium, D B Puttahkhi ; 52½ chests opium, Tata and Co. ; 18 chests opium, Tarachund Bookmarom ; 21 chests opium, Tarachund Sitaram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Cathay s—8 chests opium, Amoolook Khoobehund ; 10 chests opium, Roognath Jugnath ; 32 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 14 chest opium, Goodjee Shungaree ; 80½ chests opium, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy ; 5 chests opium, Curseejee Bomanjee and 19 chest opium, Jusraz Shetram ; 14½ chests opium, Moorledh Beharilall.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1728 Venetia (s), Perrin—Mails 1st June.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1414 City of Baltimore (s), Collins—W. & A. Graham & Co.
2114 Guy Mannering (s), Mann—W. Nicol & Co.
1528 Hutton (s), Hodgson—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1414 India (s), Read—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1119 Astronomer, Hughes—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1035 Ellen Bates, Thornton—E. Bates & Co.
1117 Helen Scott, Goldsworthy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1470 Knight Companion, Yeo—J. Soares.
488 Thomasina MacLellan, Gibb—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1292 Victoria Cross, Cowie—Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1234 Algonquin, Grey—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1062 City of Boston, Crosby—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
360 Hugh, Brown—Volkart Brothers.
635 Jolomar, Davies—N. Manuckjee & Co.
1206 Lady Lysgar, Hughes—Vinay & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

660 Sarah Scott, Estall—Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

679 Antofagasta, Halliday—W. Nicol & Co.
748 Booth, Williams—Knoop & Co.
998 Peter Denny, Williams—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LONDON.

1136 Cartvale, Hogg—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1020 Carnegie, Smith—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

592 Cyrene, Turnbull—W. Nicol & Co.
1199 Kilkerran, Lowe—Wallace Co.
1130 Marathan, Jones—Geo Lockhart & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

708 Argylshire, Laird—N Manockjee & Co.
1180 Allegiance, James—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1511 Glamorgan (s), Buck—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1242 South Minister, McFee—The Captain.

FOR TRIESTE.

1137 Tebe (s), Sopuranich, A, Lloyds & Co.

FOR VENICE

1185 Geelong (s), Fraser—Mails 8th June.

FOR GENOA, &c.

1191 Australia (s), Buzzaci—C. Grondona.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

862 Craigforth (s), Farmer—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1884 Cathay (s), Dundas—P. & O.

FOR AUSTRALIA, &c.

1319 Bangalore (s), Hector—P. & O. Co.
1 19 Devonshire, Swan—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1380 East Lothian, Hamilton—N. M. nuckjee & Co.
1602 Shiva (s), Lee—Mails, 28th May.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

67 Sullamutty, Nacoda.
676 Kesagona (s), Hubbuck—The Captain.
1255 Dominica, Jones—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.

1888 Alexander Yeats, Dunham—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1061 Argo (s), Jones—M. Nusserwanjee.
1276 Bombay, Thomson—Lyon & Co.
1276 Bunsfactor, Shiels—Finlay Muir and Co.
961 Borrowdale (s), Davies.
1636 County of Inverness, Mckenzie—Finlay Muir & Co.
1696 County of Sutherland (s), Wallace—Finlay, Muir & Co.
43 Cra. Coombs—Vise in Ebram
349 Earl of Mar s, Kellie, Waiter—Knoop & Co.
1 2 Frank Carvill, Pre deaux—Wm G. Wyllie & Co.
843 Forest Grove, Pearson—W Nicol & Co.
1253 Golconda (s), Swan—P. and O. Co.
1130 Hercules (s), Ale—
1099 Lall, Vance—The Captain.
796 Lanarkshire, Wilson—The Captain.
323 M. A. Evan, Philips—The Captain.
1358 Mornington, Roberts—Own and Okell.
933 No folk, Horn.
1119 Orient (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
865 Queen of Cambria, Parry—Own and Okell.
1224 Rajpoot, Andrew—The Captain.
1380 Sachen, Crowell—The Captain.
1499 Stockbridge, Lang—Soares & Co.
918 Serica, Mathews—The Captain,
254 Serendib (s), Vansit.
1440 Timor (s), Bruce—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1083 Sicily (s), Hardcastle—W. and A. Graham & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

534 Bashire Merchant, Nacoda.
91 Emanuel, Nacoda.
60 Shah Jehan, Harwood—H. A. Noor Mahomed.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

700 Arabe, Broughton.
874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
300 Hugh Rose (s), 3, Downing.
1107 Mandalay (s), 6, Barnes—(Harbour Defence.)
May Frere, Guthrie.
2303 Undaunted (s), 31, Brent—(Flagship.)

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

491 Black Watch, Kerrish—London, via Cape Town, Dec. 29.
729 Dunphaile Castle, Hilden—London, January 19.
782 St. Nicholas, Hill—Liverpool, January 22.
1287 Annot Lyle, English—Liverpool, January 26.
783 St. Andrew, McLean—Liverpool, January 26.
1184 Winged Hunter, Parmo—Cardiff, January 31.
1081 Glenlivet, Morris—Wear, February 3.
1413 Tobique, Davis—Liverpool, February 17.
819 Inversavon, Thomas—London, February 27.
1299 Amoor, Evans—Liverpool, February 28.
1555 Cumberland, Farquhar—Liverpool, March 2.
1378 Atmosphere, Wright—Liverpool, March 4.
1119 Gamecock, Hardy—New York, March 5.
1175 Burmah, Crocket—Liverpool, March 6.
1059 Carrie Humphrey, Grozier—Boston, U. S., March 12.
1239 Magdala, Jones—Cardiff, March 15.
1022 Berteaux, Post—Liverpool, March 17.
1401 Frank Flint, Evans—Cardiff, March 17—Put into Falmouth leaky.
1392 Alice D. Cooper, Humphrey—Liverpool, March 19.
422 Jane Avery, Dodds—Shields, March 19.
1262 Premier, McGilvery—Liverpool, March 20.
1295 Whittier, Swap—Cardiff, March 20.
987 Sheila, Mosher—Newport, March 21.
899 Marlborough, Sampson—London, March 28.
1395 Lucy A. Nickels, Nickels—Liverpool, March 28.
1393 Dunacairn, Chambers—Dundee, March 31.
1164 Europa, Thomas—Liverpool, April 16.
1515 Indian Empire, Watson—Shields, April 2.
1236 Annie Frost, Welburn—Liverpool, April 5.
1365 Earl of Zetland, Burns—Dundee, April 11.
1047 Beau Monde, Hawkins—Liverpool, April 13.
937 Whitehall, Gesch—Hull, April 13.
443 Queen of the Seas—New York, April 16.
954 Iris, Evans—Liverpool, April 17.
1328 Harriet H. M'Gilvery, Blake—Liverpool, April 18.
1276 Clan Macintyre, Stewart—Liverpool, April 18.
1284 Prince Rupert, Wade—Liverpool, April 19.
1341 Othona, Rees—Cardiff, April 25.
1313 Hahnemann, Thomson—Liverpool, April 27.
1551 Isaac Read, Colley—Liverpool, April 27.
2278 Great Victoria—Shields, April 29.
181 Lady Bowens, Sterling—Liverpool, April 30.
858 Ardvar—Clyde, April 30.
1329 Galloway, McKinlay—Greenock, May 1.
984 Cameo, Bulford—Liverpool, May 1.
1440 Saratoga, Kandall—Liverpool, loading.
658 Scottish Chief, Edholm—London, loading.
1287 Nearchus, Pierce—Liverpool, loading.
1124 Homewood, Purdy—Liverpool, loading.
1177 Garsloch, Greenwood—Liverpool, loading.
515 Lady Gertrude, Vesey—New York, loading.
1526 Fanny Tucker—Boston, loading.
1200 Carnatic, M'Diarmid—Glasgow, loading.
1069 Mary E. Richter, Hughes—Liverpool, loading.
1230 America, Gedye—Glasgow, loading.
969 Alexander Mackenzie, Homewood—Liverpool, loading.
1187 Howrah, Nicholson—Liverpool, loading.
814 Flora—Clyde, loading.
1440 Inspector, Erskine—Liverpool, loading.

FROM OUTPORTS.

1304 Soukar, Adams—Melbourne, February 20.
1537 Peronis, Campbe —Moulmein, March 15.
1489 British Princess, Reed—Australia, March 22.
982 Zimi, Jenkins—Rangoon, April 1.
1395 Glen Malden, Cummins—Rangoon, April 14.
1392 Adriana, Sinclair—Rangoon, April 18—Put back leaky.
1238 Cashmere, Thomson—Rangoon, April 30.
343 Flying Cloud, Milner—Rangoon, loading.
— Hippogriffe—Moulmein, loading.
1072 Sea Flower, Garrick—Moulmein, loading.
407 Col. Fytche—Rangoon, loading.
1330 Charmer, Lucas—Rangoon, loading.
960 At antic King, Thorne—Rangoon, loading.
1176 Annie Royden, Summers—Rangoon, loading.
1094 Stamboul—Rangoon, loading.
1136 Romania—Rangoon, loading.
987 Lady Melville, Henson—Moulmein, loading.
727 Concordia, Lewis—Rangoon, loading.
593 Rahamany—Mauritius, loading.
597 Queen's Cliff, Davis—Moulmein, loading.

STEAMERS.

SHORTLY DUE.

886 Chiltern—Left Suez Canal May 12.
1116 Lord Eslington, Blair—Shields—Left Suez Canal May 14.
1403 Macedonia, Isaiff—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal May 14—Anchor Line, June 13.
1406 Sumatra, Anderson—Venice—Left Suez Canal May 16—P. & O., June 12.
1133 King Richard, Pearson—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal May 18.
763 Spinaz—Trieste—Left Suez Canal May 23—Austrian Lloyds, June 25.
2099 Pekin, Woolcott—London—Left Suez Canal May 24.

EXPECTED.

1111 Egberi, Williams—Liverpool, April 27.
1343 Trinacria, Smith—Liverpool, May 10—Anchor Line, June 23
1361 Childwall Hall, Tregarthen—Liverpool, May 19—Hall Line, June 27.
1339 Trentham Hall, Shaw—Liverpool—Hall Line.
1585 Mongolia, Leman—London.
1187 Nellie Martin, Fox—London.
991 Cheops, Dryden—London.
1496 Sumatra, Anderson—Trieste, July 1.
2423 Zambesi, Symons—China—P. & O., June 15.
2084 Hylaspes, Rennoldson—Calcutta—P. & O., June 29.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 27.

Willoughby, Capt, Bombay 3rd Queen's Own Lt Cavalry, on duty, from Neemuch.
Hotham Lieut, Bombay R A, on duty, from Neemuch.
Fraser, Col, Bengal R H A, on duty, from Ahmedabad,

MAY 28.

Robertson, Lieut, Bombay R A, on leave, from Jacobabad.
Reilly, Lieut, Bombay 17th Regt N I, on leave, from Surat.
Thomas, Lieut, Bombay 7th Regt N I, on leave, from Rajcote.
Fairbrother, Col, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, from leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES —MAY 28.

Kirkwood, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Hump, Capt, Bombay 11th Regt N I, on leave, to Matheran.
Reilly, Lieut, Bombay 17th

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE UMBALLA SWEEP.

UMBALLA, MAY 28.

We have received the following corrections of the already published telegrams of the drawing in the Umballa Sweep :—

Ticket No. 8,662, Sidney Boy, Lucknow, drew Ipswich. Omit No. 607. For 14,461 read 14,473. 22,853 drew Pivonett. 1,221 drew Dandi Martin. 7,037 drew Pernambuco. 25,261 drew Bay Athol. 3,946 drew Muguet. For 2,099 read 20,099. 20,330 belongs to Guzerat Confederacy, Gujranwalla. 4,277 drew Young Roscius. 21,909 drew Polydorus. For 69,115 read 6,945. 13,950 drew Brown Prince. 872 drew Zuccbero. 24,942 drew Orleans. For 1,092 read 21,092 ; horse drawn, Soldan. For 2,438 read 12,438. 9,495 drew Swing. 17,430 drew Orthos. 14,907 drew Collegian. For 7,334 read 17,334. For 2,231 read 2,131. For 118,115 read 11,845 ; horse drawn, Captain Cuttle. 2,348 drew Prior of Prado. For 10,310 read 10,313. For 189,116 read 18,946. 17,726 drew Fier-a-bras. For 54,693 read 24,693. 18,358 drew Woburn. For 71,913 read 21,963. In the case of No. 2,406, for Westlake read Crawford. 1,441 drew Stickphast. 889 drew Agricola, the drawer being Gunput Ram, Broach. 2,477 drew the Ancient Mariner. 638 drew Baby Charles. 6,662 drew Chevron, the ticket belonging to the Tiger Confederacy. No. 18,405, which drew G. C. B., belongs to Vixen, Akola. 6,538 drew Altyre. 10,676 drew Roselyn. 8,692 drew Zither.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OVERFLOW OF THE DANUBE.

LONDON, MAY 28.

Latest advices state that the river Danube and the rivers Aluta and Sereth (tributaries of the Danube) have overflowed.

THE WAR IN ASIA MINOR.

Telegrams from the seat of war in Asia Minor have been received, stating that the Russian troops from Ardahan have joined the main body of the Russian Army before Kars, and that fighting is going on near Soukhoum Kaleh whither the Russians are sending reinforcements.

THE POLICY OF FRANCE.

PARIS, MAY 28.

Marshal MacMahon has made a pacific speech, in which he stated that France had no intention of taking part in the present European complications.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MAY 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Agra, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here yesterday.

SUEZ, MAY 28.

The same Company's steamer Dorunda, homeward bound from Calcutta, &c., left here yesterday.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 26

The Bombay mails of the 7th instant, via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, MAY 26, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
The London Cotton Market has been dull.
Fair Dhollera ..... 4 11-16.
Oriental Bank Shares ..... £43-10.
Chartered do do. ..... £19.
Do. Mercantile do. ..... £26.
Hongkong and Shanghai ..... £30.
3 per cent. Consols for account ..... 95¼.
5 per cent French Rente, 1872 ..... 104¾
Bar Silver ..... 53½.

LINE REPORT.—MAY 28.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persian line interrupted beyond Tefis.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, MAY 28, 11-34 A. M.

French Steamer Hoogly, from Aden, arrived.

WEATHER REPORT.—MAY 28.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5 P. M.—Weather fair, wind W.N.W., ther. 90, bar. 29.87.

CARWAR, 5 P. M.—Weather fine, wind W.N.W. 2 to 3, ther. 86, bar. 30.0.

MANGALORE, 7.53 P. M.—Weather cloudy, wind N.E., N.W., N.W.

TUTICORIN, 5 P. M.—Weather fine, wind S., ther. 92, bar. 29.87.

VINGORLA, 5 P. M.—Weather clear, wind W. moderate, ther. 93.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

NEW arrivals by the mail and other steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary, published every Monday.

Yearly Subscription to Summary with Supplement...Rs. 12 (Indian postage free.)
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INFORMATION has been received by the Government of India from the Secretary of State, that he will continue for the present to sell bills on India for 2/6 and a half lakhs a week.

WE learn from General Kennedy's weekly statement that the number of people on Relief Works in this Presidency is 367,307 against 354 976 last week. The increase is not marked except in Kaladgi. There has been a considerable fall of rain during the week in all the affected districts except Khandeish and Nassick, where the showers have been lighter, and the cultivators are already putting the soil in order for sowing. The benefit of the rain a regards fodder and quick growing crops already sown is expected to be very great.

THE *Madras Mail* publishes the purport of a telegram which, it says, has been addressed by Lord Salisbury to the Madras Government, authorising a more liberal allowance to the labourers and their families in the famine camps. This information, though very circumstantially given by that journal, should be received with some reserve, and its sprightly anticipation of home strictures on certain officials are capable of being toned down by discriminating readers. The editor tells us,

> The Madras Government have received from the Secretary of State a telegram authorising them to depart from the Temple wage of 1lb. of grain, plus 6 pies, and to pay adult male labourers 2 annas per head, and women and children in proportion. It is matter for much congratulation that the entrance of Mr. R. S. Ellis into the Council of India has been immediately followed by a marked change in the policy of Lord Salisbury towards the Duke of Buckingham's Government. The Secretary of State has given the Government of India to understand that he desires more discretionary power to be given to the Madras Executive, and that he deprecates the publication in the *Gazette of India* of the prolix narratives and minutes of Sir Richard Temple, to the exclusion of more important or novel matter. Mr. Ellis being fresh from India and being honored with the confidence of the Duke and the respect of the local Council is likely to be entrusted with the chief share of the supervision in the Indian Office of the Madras Famine, and it will probably be his dexterous pen that will draft the despatch in which the Secretary of State will, it is to be hoped, express his disapprobation of the bad taste and indiscretion involved in Lord Lytton's Resolution of the 9th instant, censuring the Madras Executive. No one is better acquainted with the normal infirmities of Sir Richard Temple's official character than his old Haileybury acquaintance, Mr. Ellis, and no one who is acquainted with the latter gentleman is led to fear that he will ever, like Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, kick the plank which he crosses to some greatness. Madras has now a "friend at Court," not a fossil like Sir Henry Montgomery, but as active and modern an Anglo-Indian as is to be found in the India Office ; and Sir John Strachey, the err tic genius of the present Government of India, should be especially on his guard not to expose the joints in his armour. Now that both Bengal officials and Bengal jurnals are incapable in their vanity and ignorance of doing simple justice to Madras, it is time that the Secretary of State had close at hand a constituted adviser who knows the truth about this Presidency, and will not hesitate to tell it.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the Turkish cause have been raised in several mosques at Patna. The contributions have come to a good round sum, says the *Behar Herald*.

A CORRESPONDENT at Bushire writes that "on the arrival of the English Mail at Bushire on the 10th inst., H. M.'s s. s. Daphne, with the British Resident, left for the Euphrates on a diplomatic mission. The plague was still raging in the country around Bagdad."

AFTER Sir Richard Temple's return to Bombay from Kattywar, he will, we hear, proceed a the end of next week to Poona, and hold a meeting of the Legislative Council there on the 8th June.

IN the *Church Missionary Record* it is stated to be a fact "of singular interest that in the territories of the two Hindu Rajahs of Travancore and Cochin are to be found by far the largest body of native Christians in the whole of India, the Syrian Christians numbering nearly 300,000, the Roman Catholics over 100,000, and the Protestants of the two societies (the Church and London missions) to be above 50,000." What is the statns of these Christians ?

MAJOR H. WARD, Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, has gone on furlough. The Mahomedan officials were his favourites, and they lose a friend in him. The Hindus thank their stars that he has gone, for he made it a point to provide for the Mahomedans in preference to the Hindus, many of whom of long standing in the service have been ousted from their posts to make room for Mahomedans. It is not known what was the motive that actuated him to make this invidious distinction.

SIAM is learning to make what she has been wont to buy. Mr. Clunis, the King's Civil Architect, has a large number of young *noblemen*, at stipulated wages, moulding cornices and ornaments and adornments for the royal palace buildings, the like of which the Siamese have been wont to order from China. The nobility have been people of leisure, except in political service ; when they learn to earn and to save money, the taxes on the common people may mostly be expended in public works to open up the country to profitable production.

A CORRESPONDENT from Mymensing writes to *The East* that in investigating a case of simple theft in the station of Jamalpore, the police subjected two of the accused to such excruciating torture that one died in consequence of its effects. One was severely beaten and roughly handled, the other was bound with ropes with his hands drawn behind his back. The body was then made to swing in the air, being hoisted to one of the cross beams of the house. The police were not satisfied even with this ; while the poor man was made to hang in a horizontal position, the constables began to beat him from time to time with batons and thick sticks. He then became so exhausted that he was released after a while but died shortly after. Mr. Beily, the District Superintendent of Police, took prompt measures to send the delinquents up for trial.

THERE are two novelties in Chandernagore, says a recent visitor, "which I wish to draw attention to, as an improvement on the inventions might be effected by dweller in the Ditch. A curious kind of tricycle is used by people in their drives ; this vehicle on three wheels, with a very low canvass roof, is pushed by a cooly, while the occupant (for it can only admit one person) is comfortably 'eating the breezes' (literal translation of the original Urdu) from within. I have never seen this conveyance in any other part of India. The second novelty is a cage made of iron wire, closely woven, of size and shape as large as a wild beast's den ; this is placed on wheels, and dragged into the compound, and at the hour of rest a rational animal enters the cage and sleeps in it under the canopy of heaven, free from heat and mosquitoes. Only one individual owns this iron room, but I suppose it will be all the rage by next season."

THE native papers have lately been growling tremendously about the lowness of the relief scale of food in the Famine Districts. They can, when they choose, however, make their countrymen out to be very frugal livers, for we observe in an article in the *Indian Mirror* that a comparison, drawn very much in favour of the Hindoo, is made between the meals eaten by Englishmen and the scanty subsistence required by Britoins. Here is what is said about native diet :—"The ordinary peasant of Bengal can pass away a pleasant day with a pice worth of *muri*. The simple householder is famous for his two meals consisting of *bhat, dal*, and curry ; while the expensive millionaire redeems the uniformity by changing the evening rice meal for a diet of *puri* or *chuppati*. The most expensive element in a Hindu's diet is cow's milk, which, by the way, the poorer classes never dream of. We thus find that a Hindu can live on the most scanty food for many days without feeling the miseries of existence. His stomach is the most elastic in the world. We have seen people in Upper India and Rajputana living on one *chuppati* and a bit of *chutni*." It is a pity that when it is a question of feeding hundreds of thousands of people at the public expense, the native papers should drop this marvellous elasticity of stomach completely out of sight.

THE *Otago Daily Times* of March 17 has the following :—"A large audience assembled at the Princess Theatre, Dunedin, attracted no doubt by the announcement that the Davenport Brothers were to be tied up by Captain W. J. Barry, who was stated to have staked £50 that he could tie up the Davenports so that they could not free themselves. The Captain made his appearance with a large supply of rope, and certainly tied up the brothers in an artistic fashion, sparing neither knots nor time in the process. The tying, which occupied 45 minutes, was performed in the presence of Dr. Batchelor and Mr. H. Diver, and in full view of the audience. Captain Barry then said he was confident they would not free themselves for five weeks, and that if they did it was hopeless for any one else 'this side of the line' to expect that they would succeed in securely tying the Davenports. The brothers were then locked up in the cabinet, and as soon as the doors were locked the usual noises were heard inside. Nine minutes after the closing of the doors one hand was shown at the small opening in the top of the cabinet, at 10 minutes two hands, and at 16 minutes four hands. At the expiration of 20 minutes the doors were opened, and the Davenports were discovered unbound, and the ropes piled up on the floor of the cabinet. The audience applauded, and Captain Barry acknowledged himself beaten. The wager was paid, but the money was subsequently returned by the brothers on the ground that they had betted on a certainty."

THE following is from a private letter dated Le-Ladak, 13th May, published in the *Civil and Military Gazette* :—"News from several persons in Yarkand has been received here that Mr. Dalgleish, Manager of the late C. A. T. Co., and several other merchants intended leaving Yarkund for Le in May. These newsletters were dated the 15th to 17th January. The Ameer has had as yet no fighting with the Chinese, who were still facing his army at a place called Kulloo. It is said the Ameer intends striking a final blow with them shortly, and that three months will show whether the Ameer is to govern Kashgaria, or the Chinese who are said to have a very large army in the field. Mr. Dalgleish, should he return this year, will have passed three seasons in Yarkund ; this is certainly a long time for disposing of a first venture of goods of his company, the interest on the original cash would, one would think, alone have balanced the profits. There is some doubt here in the bazaar regarding the doings in Yarkund since no messengers have arrived lately. A Russian ambassador with his suite passed through Yarkund in January to have an interview with the Ameer at Aksur, but what his objet could be, was not known. In Le the cold weather has been long and severe ; only yesterday there was a fall of snow over the whole country. The forest trees are just beginning to show signs of life. A number of new plantations, &c., have been laid out all over Ladak, during the last three years, and a great many more lately. The planting of trees has no doubt caused an increase in the rainfall every summer. It is now far in excess from what it was five years ago. No traders in, up to date, and the Barelacha pass is closed."

THE Darjeeling correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* has some remarks upon the local "Fuller" case, which are worthy of notice :—"Darjeeling has had its Fuller case, about which I will simply say, that there was apparently no intent on the part of the gentleman concerned—a Mr. Stoelke, an ex-Government surveyor—to do any particular damage to the unfortunate man who died from ruptured spleen, shortly after he was slapped. The occurrence of such cases should warn Europeans and others against using the strength with which Providence has endowed them on small feeble natives who have neither the strength nor courage to bear or retaliate. We never hear of an independent big native of the N. W. P. or the Punjab being licked, it is always the poor, cowed, weekly domestic servant who is operated upon. Even the fragile Bengalee Baboo remains untouched when sometimes bumptious and downright offensive ; and why ? because he is no longer ignorant, and is pretty sure to seek the protection and satisfaction which the law affords him. 'Licking a native' is the work of a coward, but happily it is growing a thing of the past, and the results of recent cases, and our own interest and safety, apart from the mean cruelty of the thing, should bury it away once for all and for ever. A curious thing is that both Fuller and Stoelke were, I have been told, born in India, and may be, one or both, Eurasians. I mention this because my experience is that Europeans and Eurasians born in India are much harder on natives, and quicker in using their hands on them than Europeans from home. Some of your readers may, perhaps, think it worth while to look up the point as to how many of those who, like Fuller and Stoelke, have had the misfortune to cause death unintentionally by a slap were Europeans, and how many were Indo-Europeans and Eurasians."

AN account is sent to the *Bangalore Examiner* of a conversion on the 20th inst., and its consequence, in the case of a native lad :—"A Brahmin boy in this city, of sixteen years, was a student of the Wesleyan Mission School. While Mr. Haigh was the head-master of that institution, the boy more than once expressed to that gentleman his wish to become a Christian, but Mr. Haigh did not give his consent, and advised the boy to wait till a favourable opportunity presented itself. But the boy was very impatient, and soon after that gentleman's departure for Hassan, he communicated his intentions to Mr. Hockens, the present head-master of the mission school, but he did not think of the troubles to which the youth would be subjected before he approved of the rash step which the boy intended to take. The Brahmin boy was baptized this morning in the Wesleyan Mission Chapel. His relations were quite ignorant of the imprudent design he formed, or they would have tried their best to thwart his plan, but they received news of his baptism too late. The young convert is now placed in a most wretched plight ; he is the laughing stock of all his friends, he was turned out of his father's house, and if no generous man will afford him assistance he will share the fate of the famine-stricken ryots. I think it very foolish on his part to have changed his religion while he depends for his support on his relatives. This is a deplorable case. The boy appears to be willing to undergo the rites of *prayischittum* (purification) to rejoin his caste. I would advise all my half-anglicized young brethren to think twice before they adopt such rash measures as will lead to their ruin. Let them become Christians or Mahomedans, I do not blame them for a conscientious change of their religion, but would-be Native Christians should carry out their intentions when they become grown up men, and when they are able to support themselves, without depending upon others for food or clothes."

THE *Indian Daily News* :—"The specially hopeful feature in the paper currency of India is, that the Government does nothing to inflate it. It is practically self-regulating, and represents movements which—whether they are rightly understood by the Government or not—represent the natural waves of the business of certain classes in the country. The Government in the resolution before us naturally enough congratulates itself on the steadiness of the circulation during recent years ; and we do not know why this congratulation, if, as we believe, it is perfectly reasonable, should not lead the way to some restrictions, not, indeed, in what we would call the license of paper currency, but on the terms on which that license is enjoyed. If the Indian public were a homogeneous whole, it might be treated as paying in taxes, on one side, for all privileges which it enjoyed on the other ; but while the country is broken up into distinct tribes and societies, and there is no evidence to show that the peasantry, who pay the majority of the taxes, derive any benefit from the paper currency, it may be a question whether the trading classes and mahajuns, who benefit chiefly, amongst natives, from the convenience of a paper currency, should be allowed to enjoy it on any terms at all more favourable than the highest terms which would not act prohibitively. Indian doctrinaires have got into a way of 'subserving the interests of commerce' with public funds, forgetting that in a broken community with diversified interests, commercial development may sometimes be secured at the cost of some dreadful injustice. These objections are now, moreover, emphasised by what may be called 'provincial' diacritical marks. In 1874, when the Government reserves were being rapidly drained to meet famine charges, the outstanding currency notes never fell below Rs. 9,20,06,685, and it never went lower than that at any period since 1870.

THERE never was an age, surely, to be compared with the present one, in which the pulpit was so criticised, or when the exactions made on the capacity of the "cloth" were so keen and persistent. Do these exactions arise from the general standard of education or of theological study among laymen being higher in the present day, or are these demands the outcome of the unsettlement that prevails in the matter of religious belief and dogma ? Both these reasons, perhaps, contribute to the restlessness and dissatisfaction exhibited, and which render uneasy the head that wears a mitre down to the poor curate who starves upon the apostolic income of £40 a year. A writer in a contemporary thinks that he can tell the reason why the clergy, particularly in India, are so rated on their pulpit shortcomings, and have to sustain the galling fire of their flocks. He says :—

> Much dissatisfaction with modern preaching, especially in this country, is often expressed through the newspapers. Some complain that the sermons are not practical, while others call preachers of practicalism more, too, speak of sermons as being either long or dry, and preaching as a rule in Church of England pulpits as being a miserable failure. The reason of this is not difficult to understand. The weakness of the pulpit is, that there is no self-abandonment in the clergyman. He is fettered by what Miss A. or Mrs B., perhaps, too, Lord somebody else will say to or think about him at the next social gathering where he may be an invited guest ; or probably he fears his being shown the cold shoulder by his circle of acquaintances if he becomes too practical in his discourses. Hence there is an absence of sincerity, the consequence of the want of self-abandonment in the preacher, who by right ought not to care so much whether his congregation are pleased or displeased with him ; if he finds they return home somewhat displeased with themselves, it might be the best sign that a sermon has effected its object. To be pleased with the preacher and his sermons, as persons say, what a nice man Mr. Flowermouth is, are not often good signs. It is occasionally far better to have the preacher and his sermons denounced *in toto* ; but if a man be in earnest for the good of others, his utterences will be love in the end, no matter how painful at the time ; and provided the flock see that what their minister says with his lips he really believes in his heart and endeavours to practice in his own life, they will not complain. Until ministers deal honestly with their own hearts in their sermons, the latter will become worse, and pulpits so served can only increase the already large number of hypocrites—the pastors themselves being included in the woeful condemnation of all such persons as are recorded in the Gospels.

THE following passage, written by the late Prince Consort on the Crimean War, will possess interest at the present day, when opinion so much varies regarding the course England should take in the present crisis :—"In acting as auxiliaries to the Turks, we ought to be quite sure that they have no object in view foreign to our interests and duty ; that they do not aim at war, while we aim at peace ; that they do not, instead of merely resisting the attempt of Russia to obtain a protectorate over the Greek population incompatible with their own independence, seek to obtain themselves the power of imposing a more oppressive rule of two millions of fanatic Mussulmans over twelve millions of Christians ; that they do not try to turn the tables upon the weaker power, now that, backed by England and France, they have themselves become the strongest. There can be little doubt, and it is very natural that the fanatical party at Constantinople should have such views ; but to engage our fleet as an auxiliary force for such purposes would be fighting against our own interests, policy and feelings. From this it would result, that if our forces are to be employed for any purpose, however defensive, as an auxiliary to Turkey, we must insist upon keeping not only the conduct of the negociations, but also the power of peace and war in our own hands, and that Turkey refusing this, we can no longer take part for her. It will be said that England and Europe have a strong interest, setting all Turkish considerations aside, that Constantinople and the Turkish territory should not fall into the hands of Russia, and that they should in the last extremity ever go to war to prevent such an overthrow of the balance of power. This must be admitted, and such a war may be right and wise ; but this would be a war not for the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, but merely for the interests of the European Powers of civilization, and ought to be carried on unshackled by obligations to the Porte, and will probably lead, in the peace which must be the object of that war, to the obtaining of arrangements more consonant with the well-understood interests of Europe, of Christianity, of liberty and civilization than the reimposition of the ignorant, barbarian, and despotic yoke of the Mussulman over the most fertile and favoured position of Europe."

FROM Mr. Elliott's report on "the Duke's Cyclone," viz., that which, in October last, had Vizagapatam has its centre, we make the following extracts, as likely to be of general interest :—"An officer writing from Vizianagram of the cyclone states that the wind in the early part of the storm was from north and north-east, and that perfect calm prevailed there for about half an hour from 2 to 2-30 P. M., after which the wind returned with even greater violence than before, but from the opposite quarter. The complete and sudden reversal of the wind direction from north-east to south-west and the period of calm are sufficient proofs that the same vortex, or a vortex produced by the same atmospheric disturbance, passed over Vizianagram six hours after it had passed over Bimlipatam. The distance between the two towns is only 18 miles, so that the cyclone travelled in a northerly direction from Bimlipatam at a rate of three miles per hour. The storm continued at Vizianagram until 4 P. M., or for seven hours after the central calm had passed. This agrees almost exactly with the intervaly between the greatest intensity of the storm and its conclusion at Vizagapatam. Judging roughly from the interval of calm, the diameter of the central area must have been little more than a mile. The cyclonic area of disturbance was not more than 50 miles in width. The gusts, which are here almost at right angles to its course, seem to have been a perfect barrier to the westerly advance of the storm. It was deflected almost due north from Bimlipatam, rapidly diminishing in intensity, due to the influence of the hills in breaking it up, and passed over Vizianagram, where although it was violent, yet, as Major Wood states, the trees there were scarcely injured. The strength of the gusts of wind during the intensity of the storm may be judged from the fact that an iron dome for the astronomical observatory at Vizagapatam, which had arrived from England a short time previously and been placed in position, was lifted up and carried a distance of 33 feet. The screw had not been fastened down to the iron rings set in the stone walls, from the belief that such a mass as an iron dome, measuring 12 feet by 12 with corrugated iron walls nine feet high, could not be disturbed by the wind. Strange to say, it came down gently and settled quietly on the ground, and was not injured by its fall."

BOMBAY.

MR. J. K. BYTHELL.—By yesterday's mail steamer, Mr. (formerly the Hon'ble) J. K. Bythell, of the firm of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., left for England. He was received at the bunder by some Hindoo brokers and merchants connected with his firm, who, as a mark of their esteem for him, presented him with garlands and *bouquets* of flowers before he left for the steamer.

ASSAULTING AND RESISTING THE POLICE.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Sorabjee Dorabjee, and four other Parsees were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with assaulting and resisting the Police in the execution of their duty on Saturday evening at the Parsee fair on the Esplanade. They were all adjudged guilty ; four of the prisoners were fined Rs. 10 each, and the other Rs. 5.

A MILITARY DESERTER.—On Saturday last Mr. Constable Grennon arrested, at the Royal Oak Tavern, George Thomson, a private of H. M.'s 11th Regiment stationed at Poona, he having deserted on the 19th inst. The prisoner was handed over to the military authorities at Colaba, for which the constable received the usual reward of Rs. 30.

GAMBLERS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Babajee Dya and nineteen others were fined Rs. 2 each for being found gambling in a common gaming house at Camatepoora. Rs. 16 that was found on the ground, when the arrest was made by the Police, was ordered by the Magistrate to be devoted towards the funds of the Court's poor-box.

H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has, we understand, accorded his patronage to the Bombay Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

BABOO SURENDRA NATH BANNERJEE has left Calcutta for Lahore, being deputed by the Indian Association to agitate the Civil Service question throughout India, to go to the mofussil to collect information, to seek co-operation, and to create a general interest in the object of the Association. Baboo Nogendra Nath Chatterjee, the travelling agent of the Association, accompanies him. On their way they will visit the several branch and affiliated associations in Mehirpore, Agra, Cawnpore, &c.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Captain Scott, commander of the Royal George, met with a very serious accident on Thursday. He was driving in a buggy in Wellesley-street, Calcutta, when the vehicle capsized. Captain Scott was thrown out and sustained a compound fracture of the leg. The bone protruded, and it is feared that the limb will have to be amputated. The injured gentleman was conveyed to the General Hospital.

THE LATE CYCLONE.—The second officer of the St. Anne has sent to the Madras harbour authorities his report of the fearful weather encountered by that vessel after her departure from the Madras roads on the 16th inst. There is undoubted evidence detailed in it of the sad loss of The Witch. The St. Anne has on board a quantity of ship's furniture and decorations which were picked up after the calm had set in. The officer reports that cabin doors, beams of wood, and other portions of a vessel were seen floating about, and that the top-gallant mast was also seen on the surface of the water. It is feared that all hands are lost.

LOOK TO YOUR EARRINGS.—We hope the startlingadvice which a Rangoon editor finds it needful to give to the ladies, is quite unnecessary in Bombay. He writers : "We would advise people returning home at night, from the Assembly Rooms, occasionally to give a look behind their gharries, for as two ladies and a gentleman were returning after the late dance—the latter in the front seat—one of the ladies was startled by a hand being passed across her cheek from some one behind. On looking behind the gharry, two men, one of them having all the appearance of a policeman, jumped off and made away with all their might. Fortunately for the lady she had no earrings on or she might have fared more harshly at their hands. This is an old dodge, but being done in a broad and well-lighted thoroughfare shows an amount of audacity which requires the attention of the police."

RAIN AT SECUNDRABAD.—A correspondent, writing on Monday week, says : "We caught the tail-end of the storm cloud which has lately been deluging Madras with rain and it has yielded us also a splendid supply. The great blue-black cloud arrived on our borders on Saturday afternoon, and opened the ball about half past six. The rain fell without ceasing till midnight. It renewed its watery efforts again last night, and the result is that we have been blessed with a fall of nearly five inches of rain. The supply is most opportune as the wells are in high request, and the unmistakable answer to their daily prayers and ceremonies. But Christians and Mussulmans have been equally obligant in their patrions for rain, and how are we to apportion the several shares of merit ?"

HAIR AND AIR.—"I was told the other day of a lady's maid, while dressing, or perhaps more correctly putting on, her lately married mistress's hair, remarking : 'I'm often thinking, ma'am, that you have got *everything* new and beautiful for your wedding except *new hair*.' Now without wishing to make an atrocious and ancient pun I will become Adess for the nonce, and say this is the condition of Sind. We have now nearly every new luxury except air. As I am going in search of this article, my Sind letters must end with this hurried one for some two months to come."

MAJOR CROZIER, H. M.'s 43rd Regiment, at Bellary, has been released from arrest by order of the Commander-in-Chief, and has returned to duty.

LOAFERS.—There are several of these men going about in Poona at present. One of them, a strongly built Eurasian, went to a bungalow in the Civil Lines on Monday last, and handed in a petition which the ayah walked off with to a window of a room looking out into the verandah, at which the lady of the house was sitting. The loafer walked all along the verandah and startled the lady by suddenly standing in front of the window. Happily the master of the house was in the next room and soon showed the loafer the way out. No doubt he intended frightening the lady into giving him something if she had happened to be alone. Something should be done to prevent such people from going about. They might be the cause of serious injury to delicate ladies, whom they might find alone in the houses and frighten into giving them money. Doubtless when servants are not on the alert, they would make off with anything that they can find in the verandahs. Our readers are forewarned.—*Deccan Herald*.

THE THEFT AT LANOWLEE.—The European loafers, O Brien and Michael Bertie, who are accused of stealing Mr. Payne's valuable gun from the Lanowlee Hotel, have not yet been arrested by the police : they are supposed to have left Khandala by foot road. They are both well-known to the police, and cannot long escape from the vigilance of such a detective as Mr. Shaik Ameen. The two men went about begging at Lanowlee, and were doubtless on the alert to pick up anything that they could lay their hands upon.—*Id.*

RETURNING TO THE VILLAGE.—Each day we see parties of weary looking travellers passing through Poona on their way back to their villages. We have noticed that in their return journey it is rare to see any cattle coming back with the travellers, while the groups which went out of the Deccan in November and December invariably were accompanied by cattle. Have the cattle perished ?—*Id.*

WE hear that Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Deputy Magistrate of Ahmednagar, left Poona on Saturday last, to resume charge of his appointment at Ahmednagar. We are glad to know that he is well enough to resume his duties, though he still requires the aid of two sticks in moving about from one place to another. His general health is quite restored, and his many wounds, received during his encounter with the dacoits are all healed up, and it is hoped that the stiffness will soon pass away. It has been a long trial of six months' illness, which he has endured with much patience and fortitude.—*Id.*

DRUNK ON DUTY.—At the Egmore Police, before Colonel Weldon, Mr. T. Wilson, Locomotive Foreman, charged engine driver F. Mergler with having, on the 8th inst., been drunk while on duty. From the evidence for the prosecution it would appear that the defendant had been drinking on his engine with a 3rd class passenger, between Madras and Goodvancherry. On arriving at the Chingleput station, he went into the refreshment room, and while coming out he was so drunk that he was unable to stand. The fireman therefore took charge of the train as far as Atcherpauk, where the defendant reported sick and telegraphed to Madras to be relieved. Mr. Ward appeared for the defence and stated that his client was not the worse for liquor, but that he was suffering from cholera, for which he took chlorodyne, which had the effect of stupifying him and urged that the case may be dismissed. His Honour in passing judgment remarked that he was quite satisfied in his mind that the defendant was drunk and unable to take charge of his engine, and as the lives of the passengers were thereby jeopardized, and the offence being of a serious nature, sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment as a warning to others.

A WELL-DESERVED promotion has just been granted to a native officer in the ranks of the Mysore Commission. Mr. Thamboo Chetty, the head sheristadar of the Mysore Province, has been, under the sanction of the Government of India, promoted to the position of Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, in addition to his present duties. Our readers may remember that his decision in the famous case of Hutchi, the Christian convert girl, under the lady missionary Miss Anstey, was upheld by the highest judicial authorities in England. Mr. Thamboo Chetty is a self-made man and a native Christian, and the title now conferred on him makes him the chief native ministerial officer of the province.—*Bangalore Examiner*.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN AND EURASIAN ASSOCIATION.—In a project such as that which so many of us have at heart, it is more than half the battle to make a good start, and so to catch the tide as to float it on to fortune. Influential speakers, we think, should be secured ; the public should be well represented ; the mofussil should be beaten up to send in its representatives ; statistics should be procured as setting forth what proportion of Anglo-Indians and Eurasians are to be found in professional walks of life as well as the Government service, and what number of young men are to be found in Madras, as well as such places as Bangalore, Bellary, the Western Coast, Rangoon, &c., who would probably enlist if inducements were held out to draw the pick of such into Her Majesty's service. Then the ladies might be very reasonably encouraged to attend the meeting, and arrangements in fine should be made to give it a bright, hopeful character, and to make it a memorable event that succeeding generations shall talk of. Thus the committee of management have plenty of work before them, and it will take up a good deal of time between this and October to so prepare matters as to make the meeting the success it deserves to be.—*Madras Athenæum*.

A TALE OF HORROR.—A correspondent of the *Bangalore Spectator* writes, "Many readers on perusing the following will say 'bosh, I don't believe it.' On passing through Church Road a few mornings ago, I saw a man carrying on his back with its arms around the carrier's neck, what appeared to be a sick or deformed person ; on my nearer approach the cloth which had covered the object's face was smartly withdrawn, and to my horror the face of a corpse was presented to my view. I subsequently ascertained that this corpse was being carried about to excite the sympathy of the charitably disposed, to give something towards its burial."

"HOW TO STEER?"—A person with the *suggestive* title of "Stir 'em up" complains with angry vehemence of the conduct of the Marine authorities at Madras. "Stir 'em up," in an agony of apprehension as to the safety of his ship and the ultimate safety of himself and his goods and chattels during the late cyclone, appears to have interviewed Captain Crowther, by signal, and asked him as "what to do before leaving the roads?" "How shall I steer?" he queried by signal ; then followed the answer from the Master Attendant's office, dictated by a grim sense of humour, "I cannot pilot you." Of course it will strike every one that Captain Simple Simon in asking advice, which, as a sailor and a master of a vessel he should have been able to dispense with, has made himself ridiculous. It is not the duty of the Master Attendant's office to keep such vessels in leading strings and teach them how to handle their vessels, and in the case of Captain Simple Simon he ought to have guessed, if he were anything of a sailor, that knowing what the direction of the wind was, and the fact that the storm last week partook of the nature of a cyclone, his best course was to steer easterly and southerly and so get out of his difficulty. Instead of flying, however, on his own judgment, Captain Simple Simon first commits a blunder Captain Cuttle would have been ashamed of, and then appeals to the Press. We certainly think that, watching the movements of the shipping in the roads during the storm as we did, we think the conduct of some of their commanders open to criticism. They refused to obey the signals from the Master Attendant's office to cut and slip ; and in one case we observed that in endeavouring to get out to sea, a certain vessel was handled in a slovenly, not to say unseamanlike, and unlikely fashion, and having no spring on the cable she cut the wrong way and drifted in shore to a dangerous degree that would have beached her had she been anchored further in. We don't know the name of the vessel, and she was fortunate, despite bad handling, in saving herself. As regards the complaint against Captain Crowther, the author of the letter only raises a laugh at his own expense, and though the former gentleman may not be altogether a carpet knight, and is somewhat bluff in manner, his experience and knowledge gained during many years in Indian waters as the Commander of the Hugh Lindsay entitle him to be listened to with authority. Captain Simple Simon, otherwise "Stir 'em up," winds up his letter with the remark, "to chaff him by telling him that he (the officials) could not pilot him was too much of a joke, although I think it more than probable that the abilities of the official in question were not of so high a nature as to have any doubt regarding the truth of the assertion." This is impertinence.—*Madras Athenæum*.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'s S. S. KHIVA, Captain G. Lee, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Mr. Justice Kernan, Miss Kernan, Mr. E. Bland, Mr. R. M Rodger, and Mr. J. W. Bond.
For Brindisi—Mr. Arthur Webster and Mr. Webster.
For Venice—Captain Harrison.
For Suez—The Patriarch of Antioch.
For Aden—Mr. Yardley and Lieut. Norton.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 24th instant.

Read Government Resolution, dated 15th May, calling for a report from the Trustees on the opinion expressed by the Chamber of Commerce, that it is the duty of the Trustees to provide a steamer to assist vessels in distress off the port during the S. W. monsoon, and suggesting that the Dromedary may be able to undertake the duty hitherto performed by the Dagmar.

RESOLUTION.—Government should be informed that the Dromedary is not suited for towing purposes outside the harbour during the monsoon, but that if they will place the Dagmar at the entire disposal of the Trustees for the monsoon at the Government risk, then the Trustees will pay her expenses on condition that they may realize any monies that may be earned for her services during that period.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 14th May, recommending that when goods are shut out by vessels in the harbour and are relanded, only half import and export *fees* be charged on the relanding and subsequent re-shipment as is done when goods are landed in course of trans-shipment.

Read minute by members of Bunders Committee, recommending that the Traffic Manager's proposal be sanctioned.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Secretary to the Agent G. I. P. Railway Company, dated 23rd May, intimating that the Company propose to make use of their carriage shed at Waree Bunder for unloading grain there during the monsoon and requesting permission to cross the fire-wood sidings and to take the traffic out at the two gates now leading into the public roads.

RESOLUTION.—The Railway Company should be informed that the Trustees have no objection provided that the lessees of the sidings agree. The Resident Engineer should arrange with the Chief Engineer of Railway Company as regards the roads.

The following was amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT WEEK TO 22ND MAY.

22 vessels movided into harbour.
18 " out of "
5 " transported.
1 " attended to.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

NOTWITHSTANDING that the thermometer stands at 90° morning, noon, and night, the boating members of the Gymkhana have been very busy lately, no less than four crews every evening practising in preparation for some trial four-oared-races, which the energetic secretary of the boats had got up to relieve the dull monotony of Bombay at this season. These races were rowed off on Saturday afternoon last, and judging from the

in Harriss *vs.* Harriss (31 L. J. P., and M., page 160), **when, in an undefended suit for the dissolution of marriage on the ground of the adultery of the wife, it appeared at the hearing that the wife had given the petitioner's solicitor a photo of herself, and attended at Court at the hearing to aid in her identification, and for so doing received money from the solicitor. The Court notwithstanding these facts satisfied upon the evidence that there was no collusion between the petitioner and respondent, pronounced a decree *nisi*. With the circumstances which I have mentioned before, can the Court be so satisfied?** It is quite clear that if there be understanding or covenant between the petitioner and respondent, by which difficulties are removed from this way, that is collusion (Gethin *vs.* Gethin, 31 L. J., page 43), and an accumulation of circumstances, each of which would not by itself be sufficient to establish it, may make it out too clearly to leave any shadow of doubt. Now, here we have many such circumstances. We have some indications in the earlier portion of the proceedings. There is one of the letters (60) from De Dombal to the lady, in which he says: "I sincerely trust you do not for a moment think that I shall not marry you as brother said. I swore to you, and swear again, that no one else shall be my wife except you. Be very careful of what brother tells you. He will tell a story to find out the truth. If you give my name up, I shall be a ruined man as you will know, and if I am a ruined man, there is no one to look after you. Niderham *will and is trying to cheat you by saying he will remarry you*; but be careful and never give my name." What one cannot well understand is why Niderham should wish to remarry her. Possibly, she had some doubts as to whether De Dombal would keep his promise of marriage to her. Possibly, when one sees from the other parts of the correspondence, the letter of the 27th February, and one or two more letters which I shall presently read, that Mr. Niderham was in considerable distress for money, and that there was anxiety on his part, partly to get money and partly to induce the respondent to give him evidence, which would enable him to obtain damages by promises to remarry her, Mrs. Niderham's wish apparently being to marry De Dombal, but her principal anxiety to have some one bound to support her.

Well, then, we now go to the letter (E. E. E.) of the 2nd July, which is as follows:—

"I have this day quite made up my mind to punish your brother to the best of my abilities, as I don't think that your brother should go scot-free and leave this children as a burden on me and on my husband. Mr. Niderham is here, and I am writing this before him, and Father De Vos was as well here, I am writing this of my own free will, and acquaint your brother of it."

Now, when we take that letter in connection with the transfer to petitioner of all the mass of documents which clearly proves the co-respondent guilty, it certainly goes a very long way in suggesting something like collusion.

The petition of the correspondence which is to my mind conclusive, is that which E. De Dombal obtained by most improper, and I think even criminal, complicity with the servants of the respondent, and I shall hereafter speak of this again, but for the present I shall only refer to these letters, *viz.*, 23, 22, 21, 18, 16, 14, and above all, G.G.G.G., and the evidence of Mr. Dombal.

Now, as to this letter (14), dated the 25th January 1877, I do not know what its meaning is. Of this letter no explanation has been given by the petitioner. It seems to me a most extraordinary thing that this man, while seeking for a divorce from his wife, if there were no collusion, should be in such intimate terms with her, that although throughout he always took care to address her simply Victoria, such letters should pass between them. I cannot understand how, if they were at arms' length, he should continue to be her confidential adviser for the purpose of correcting the style and spelling of her letter, even if his advice went no further than this. What this letter alludes to has not been explained, but here is what she says: "I have come to the knowledge Mr. Niderham mention to you the remark Mr. E. Dombal made to me about myself and you which provoked me very much in hearing it, then he said No! No!! I know it is not the case so, therefore the thing droped. But since, he has had the odacity of telling Mrs. Myian the same and saying that I had mentioned it to him. You are at liberty to do just as you please in this matter; he deserves to be laughed at by such doings." Now, who and what was Dr. Stuart, and what were the remarks that Mr. De Dombal had made about him? Surely no one can imagine this letter indicates an estrangement. Mr. Niderham should have explained these remarks, but he has not done so. He has, however, advised her as to the course to be adopted, and the letter was sent to him for alteration as if he were friendly with her.

Then, again, we have got this letter (16); "Victoria—What about Mrs. David's room? Please have Sunny and Allan ready dressed at 5 o'clock. I will pick them up and go on to Louisa's to enquire how your brother is and your mamma. Mr. Nash has written and given me to expect my pay to-morrow."

The next letter (17) is not very important, but the next letter (18) does seem to me of great consequence, because it shows careful and thoughtful attention to the convenience of Mrs. Niderham and an apparent wish to keep her in good humour. This is the letter; "If you like, I will ask Mr. Fox to board and lodge you and children. If she can do so, you may remove *at once* and stay with Mrs. Fox till beginning of 'March,' when by many persons going away to 'Simla,' you may get a small house for yourself. I would however always prefer that you should never have a house, but rooms, in some respectable family.

"Mrs. Fox is, I learn *now*, a most attentive hostess, affable and kind *and keeps a good table*. One Mr. Hockby, who lived near three months with her, told me so, and so do 'Louisa' and Mullen.

"What we had heard before proves to be untrue.

"I will see Mrs. Fox to-day if you are willing. Let me know by bearer. I don't know at all if she has an upper or lower room, or any vacant rooms, but I will see to-day if you are willing."

Now, Mrs. Fox seems to have been a person for whom the petitioner had (at least the respondent thought so) too strong an affection, and whom he frequently visited. That certainly seems to me not the tone of a letter which one would expect from a man who is seeking to repudiate his wife, unless he had some strong motive for keeping her in good humour. Strange mildness from the man who had threatened to commit murder and suicide, if there had not been some agreement in the meantime.

Then there is a letter (21), which seems to be also important. Mr. Niderham writes to her in a most friendly way: "Don't send the children as I am going to Carey's now, and from thence to Mrs. Chamberlain's prayer meeting."

Then there is this letter (22): "It is rather late, and no signs of your coming. I wish to know very much why you *sophina* Mr. Counsell, and what is all the news of the Court, say *sophina* sent by the Dombals, and when is the case likely to come on. Let me know all particulars. I will destroy the letter. Now, do send me all the news. I wish to know very much, and don't hide anything, but say fully all I have asked. I hope to get a reply to all I asked."

Now, in the first place, the expectation of her husband's coming, "it is rather late and no signs of your coming," can one understand this, if there were not between the petitioner and the respondent some relation or arrangement which has not been disclosed? From the fact of her writing that letter to the petitioner can one have any doubt that he used to visit her? Otherwise, what did she mean by writing in a way which shows that he was expected to come there that evening? Can one doubt, also, that when he did come there, the conversation was respecting the coming trial, that the reasons for the different steps were explained; and that, in fact, the petitioner and respondent perpetually consulted on the progress of the suit, and that, from the paragraph at the end of the letter, "I will destroy the letter," it would seem she was well aware of the position in which such communications placed both petitioner and respondent, and that she was anxious to prevent the fact of their intimacy coming to the knowledge of the co-respondent or of any person likely to intervene. Now, if this letter stood alone, there might not be so great weight attributed to it, as being only the respondent's idea that is stated, but this (23) is the answer to that letter: "Counsel has been *subpœnaed* to prove that all the letters are the handwritting of Mr. C. De Dombal, as he may say that he wrote not to you but some one else. It is expected to come on next Wednesday. Edmond De Dombal appeared today, and no one else. Simon will be *subpœnaed* to prove our marriage, as he was a witness." Now, here we have Mr. Niderham himself explaining the progress of the suit, the motive for calling each witness—in fact, such a letter as a Solicitor might write to his client, if there were nothing more than this, it would be impossible to doubt that there was collusion. Mr. Niderham was in the box when he himself produced the letter of the answer to which this was a copy. He admitted the accuracy of the copy, but wholly failed to explain it in any way to avoid the natural inference from it.

But this is not all. When we come to consider the next letter in connection with the statement which E. De Dombal alleged himself to have made to Niderham, I think that one sees further evidence of collusion. This is the letter (G.G.G.G.) of the 27th March 1877, from the respondent to petitioner: "I have no money, neither for bezaar nor even to buy sugar. I am quite sick and tired of my life. I see there is no good prospect before me in this country. I must tell you I cannot let you go through the Divorce Court, as I and others know how fickle you are and how bent you are towards ladies, and is of no use saying I will not marry. I am certain you are inclined for it, and you have been the cause of my ruin from the very beginning of my married life, leaving all to myself and allowing me all liberties, and now you wish to have a divorce, just to have your wishes for to get another and see me in the street, I am now so penniless: what will be hereafter; then I will not have any hold on you, unless you make a bound of 150 through life; is no joke for me to be in the street after you have been the cause; two bad people cannot take a divorce one, and all that I comeacross say that I am doing wrong to let you go through the Divorce Court. Mrs. Vivan that spoke so much in favor of you, and now she thinks you are very fickle and she does not think you will act up to your word of supporting me, as all what she has learnt from Grey she has passed her opinion, and I am very much afraid of myself of my hereafter life. If I had one view to marry, then I would not mind going through. There is not an hour of the day that I am any ways but out of humour, and the paragraph in the papers which is daily put me out of humour to see it. I have seen an extreme change after you have been at Mrs. Fox, who is now all to you, and makes you very happy. Spend your evenings in songs and music all right who will be free to marry. I have just received the sugar, jams, and biscuits. Watts has not sent the shoes. Sunny is not very well, yet I sent for kite and reel yesterday for him. He is playing with it."

Now, if this were not collusion, how could she have written so. This letter would be without a meaning if Niderham had been able to show that he repudiated all such suggestion, but he gave the letter no reply, of which he could venture to give evidence. He retained it in his custody, and himself produced it in Court without being in any way able to show that he had repudiated the respondent's charges, or set her threats at defiance, or to give any rational explanation of her writing to him as she did; possibly, if it stood alone by the case, so much weight might not be attributed to it, but taking the general terms of the correspondence *pendente lite*, it seems to me insuperable. Can any one doubt that when she wrote to say that she would not allow him to go through the Divorce Court, she must have thought that she had up to that time *allowed* his proceedings? How, save by collusion, would she, an unfaithful wife, had prevented them.

Then, again, what hold had she upon him if there were no collusion. She says: "I will not have any hold on you unless you make a bound of 150 through life, is no joke for me to be in the street after you have been the cause; two bad people cannot take a divorce one." Now Niderham, as I said before, was charged with something of the same kind in conversation with De Dombal, and this charge, taken in connection with this letter, does suggest that without Mrs. Niderham's aid, or at least acquiescence, he might have been in great difficulty. In the box, no doubt, he did swear that he had always been a chaste and faithful husband, notwithstanding his long voyages. I am bound to say there was a pleasant smile on his face when he gave the denial, which rather impressed me with the idea that he was ridiculing the possibility of his answer being true, but if the issue depended upon the question of his actual infidelity, there is no evidence of it; and whatever suspicions there may be, there can be no evidence on that ground. But the question here is different, when he tries to make one believe that there is no collusion. It is important to see whether there were any accusations made against him, which might have made it important for him to buy off Mrs. Niderham's opposition, and the letters seem to me to show that there was such dealing with her. Indeed, some of Mr. Niderham's own earlier letters, though not containing any express promise, do make his future treatment of her depend upon her assisting him. He requires her to act heartily with him in bringing the man to punishment, and there are other passages to a similar effect. I think, on the whole, I should be shutting my eyes to the facts of the case, if I did not come to the conclusion that there was in fact an understanding and an agreement between the Niderhams, that Mrs. Niderham not only furnished the petitioner with the evidence against the co-respondent, but was keeping quiet during the carriage of the suit in consequence of some agreement with the petitioner, or with something which he had promised her, had told her, or had induced her to believe. If I am right in this, it clearly amounts to collusion. With respect to condonation, the evidence clearly establishes the possibility of access between husband and wife, so that if there had been a child born late in February or early in March 1877, it would have been undoubtedly legitimate. And it seems to me that the same principles, which according to English law would in cases of legitimacy prevent husband and wife giving evidence as to their sexual intercourse, equally apply in cases of condonation. I do not say that since the Indian Evidence Act, such evidence would be altogether inadmissible, indecent, and inexpedient as it would be, but I do say that when we find a man and his wife living in rooms in the closest proximity, without there being any other person of years of discretion in that part of the house, it would be a most unsafe thing to place any reliance on the statement of either of the parties that sexual intercourse had not taken place, especially in the case of such a person as Mr. Niderham. Of course, the presumption of martial cohabitation is much weakened by the relation of the parties being as it is here, but sleeping in the same house, in rooms mediately or immediately adjoining, does raise the presumption which, by English law, cannot be rebutted by the evidence of the husband.

Now, on these three grounds, I do not think it would be possible for me to say that the petitioner is entitled to a divorce. On the ground of condonation, I do not think I can go to the length of saying that his absence or his want of knowledge of the earlier instances of adultery would set aside condonation. The case in 1st Hoggard Durant *vs.* Durant, and the other cited by Mr Treevelyan are founded, not going nearly far enough for that, the concealed adultery in that case being on the verge of the renewed cohabitation, and, as I understand, after the commencement of overtures for it.

Edmond De Dombal states that he received letters passing between the respondent and petitioner by collusion with a servant in their employment. Well, at first I thought that it was a case in which a prosecution ought to have been directed, because although there may be great latitude allowed to persons too anxious to defend themselves against a fraudulent suit, yet this anxiety would never amount to an excuse for an actual breach of the criminal law. However, on considering the definition in the Indian Penal Code of wrongful loss or wrongful gain, I think it is to some extent doubtful whether a prosecution would be successful in this case. I do not say that it would not be, but it leaves some doubt in my mind whether the stopping of letters for the purpose of taking copies to be used as evidence could be called causing wrongful loss. However, I do not decide anything on that point, and I think that Edmond Dombal was morally guilty of abetting breach of trust. I have not before me any evidence on which that could be established in a criminal code, as his own statement appears under the Evidence Act not to be receivable, and, as I said before, there is a doubt also upon the language of the Penal Code whether this breach of trust comes within the definition of "this honest," and is this criminal? I therefore do not direct any steps to be taken respecting him.

Edmond De Dombal seems to have got back the cheque under circumstances for which he does not satisfactorily account. It was apparently most improper conduct on his part, but I cannot see how that misconduct invalidates the agreement which has been partly carried out and on which Mr. Niderham may still sue, or restores Mr. Niderham to his right to proceed on the former adultery.

C. De Dombal filed an affidavit, which was to my mind in the highest degree evasive, and if it had not been explained by Mr. Carapiet I should certainly have sent him for trial. I do not say that Mr. Carapiet's explanation was altogther satisfactory, but it left the case in a position in which I thought it unlikely that a conviction would be obtained, and therefore I do not direct the co-respondent's prosecution.

The conduct of both the De Dombal's respecting the agreement, and in this matter generally, is very reprehensible, and I therefore do not feel justified in giving costs to the co-respondent. But there is one other duty I have to perform. Niderham denied that he had given assent to that agreement. He denied having taken any active part in its preparation; he denied all knowledge of the certificate given by Father De Vos. Those are all matters about which there can be no doubt, and about which it is impossible to believe him to have been merely forgetful. Niderham's position is one which makes it less excusable in him than in many others, that he should come before this Court, and then wilfully and knowingly make statement absolutely false. I therefore direct the papers to be laid before the Government Solicitor, for the purpose of his taking such proceedings against Niderham as he may be advised.

Day after day this Court sees before it persons prepared to make any statement true or false to support their case. Many of them are ignorant—many stupid; but these excuses cannot be made here. Mr. Niderham is a man of some education and intelligence, and fills a responsible position. Not only in the particular instances which I have mentioned, but all through his evidence, he has in my opinion manifested complete disregard for truth. I mean by evasive and shuffling answers and attempt to avoid laying the real fact before the Court. I do not think I should be doing my duty if I were to allow the conduct of such a person pass unnoticed by the Penal law. Of course it will be for the Government Solicitor and his adviser to see whether the case is likely to be successful, but in my opinion it is a case in which a conviction may fairly be expected.

The petition will be dismissed, but each party will bear his own costs on scale No. 2.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,
after a severe competitive trial by the U. S. Ordnance Department in 1873 and 1876, with the best revolvers made, has now been exclusively adopted by the United States Government, and the whole of the United States Cavalry is now armed with them.
It is made to take the English Government Boxer cartridge.
Length of barrel 5½ and 7½ inches.
In the trial of 1869, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has not been made or sold after that year.

COLT'S NEW 41-CAL DERINGER REVOLVER,
Especially suitable for the traveller, for personal and house defence.—See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life*, April 17, 1875.
Weight 12½ ozs.

COLT'S NEW 38-CAL POLICE REVOLVER,
Shoots hard and accurate, even at longer ranges.
4-inch barrel; weight, 15 ozs.

COLT'S LARGE-BORE DERINGER,
For the Vest Pocket; weight 6½ ozs.
PRICE LISTS FREE.
ADDRESS—COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING,
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bill. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in tin-lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb, and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works:—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epp Glycerine James (throat irritation).

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
At the Great Centennial Exhibition the DIPLOMA and FIRST PRIZE were awarded for this Oil, which had previously obtained the only FIRST PRIZES at TWELVE International Exhibitions in Europe—London, Paris, Vienna, Moscow, &c., &c.
"Moller's Cod Liver Oil" is the ONLY one that has received such unparalleled distinction, but especial significance attaches to the award of the Philadelphia Exhibition, in that, "Moller's Cod Liver Oil" has surpassed the Newfoundland Oils EVEN in their own country, and thus conclusively proved its superiority over all others, whether pale or brown.
From an overwhelming mass of Testimonials from medical authorities of the highest rank, some of the latest are:—
THOMAS WM. S. LOCKE, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., Surgeon West Suffolk Militia, Admiralty Surgeon, and Medical Superintendent of the Home for Sick Children.
"It is with great pleasure that I can bear testimony to the purity of MR. MOLLER'S Cod Liver Oil, which I have now used for some three years, both in private practice and at the home for Sick Children, Cantham. In comparing the oil supplied by MR. MOLLER with that used previously I cannot but be struck with the few cases in which the stomach refuses to tolerate the oil, a great desideratum in an institution where so many cases of scrofula are admitted. I can confidently recommend MR. MOLLER'S Oil to the public as of exceptional purity, and of great dietetic value."
Suffolk House, Cantham, April 10th, 1876.
W. DOMETT STONE, Esq., M.B., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons Physician to the Finsbury, and to the Western and General Dispensaries: Editor of the half-yearly Abstract of the Medical Sciences; Author of "An Epitome of Therapeutics," &c.
19, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, W.,
17th November, 1876.
"MOLLER'S COD-LIVER OIL is, in my opinion, unquestionably the best immeasurably superior to the Brown Oil—more palatable, and far more efficacious."
Sold in capsuled bottles at the Godowns of MESSRS. B. & A. Hormasjee, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and by all Chemists and Druggists. Ask for Moller's.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum: also some BUNGALOWS TO LET.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—All persons holding property, having claims against, or being indebted to the ESTATE of the late Captain C. C. Y. BUTLER, 2nd (P. W. O.) Grenadiers and Bombay Staff Corps, are requested to SEND in their CLAIMS and PAY their DEBTS to the Undersigned within two months from this date, after which no claims will be attended to
S. RIMINGTON, Major, 2nd (P. W. O.) Grenadiers,
President Committee of Adjustment
Belgaum, May 23, 1877.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,
AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor Plant and Iron of all qualities.
Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Rookle Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

MACHINERY.—Now on view the MACHINERY DEPOT of Mr. P. D. FRAMJEE, Mount Road, Mazagon, several Engines, by the well-known Maker Messrs. ROBEY and Co., of Lincoln, just arrived from England consisting of—
PORTABLE ENGINES,
PATENT "ROBEY" SEMI-FIXED ENGINES,
VERTICAL ENGINES
THRASHING MACHINES, &c,
An Experienced Engineer from Messrs. ROBEY and Co. is now prepared to furnish all information as to the working of these, and to show them under steam to intending purchasers. The Municipality and Millowners are specially invited to an inspection of this machinery. Full particulars may be obtained from Mr. P. D. FRAMJEE, or from the Undersigned.
WALLACE & Co.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED.
NOTICE.
COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE DURING THE WAR.
THE PUBLIC desiring to insure the VALUABLE and ACCURATE TRANSMISSION of their TELEGRAMS to Europe by the Eastern Telegraph Company's Duplicate Submarine Cables during the CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR, should order the same officially by inserting the words "VIA SUEZ," which are not charged for.
B. SMITH,
Officiating Manager.
Bombay, May 25, 1877.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that this Company will NOT be RESPONSIBLE during the Monsoon for DAMAGE by WET to Piece Goods, Twists or other manufactured Goods that are not dammered or packed in water-proof coverings. Undammered packages will be accepted for conveyance, but they will be booked and carried only at the risk of the senders.
J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, May 25 1877.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO GRAIN AND SEED MERCHANTS, DEALERS, &c.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after FRIDAY, the First of June next, until further notice, GRAIN and SEED consigned to Stations of the Railway between Bhoosawal and Jabalpur inclusive, and at Nagpur, for Bombay, will be ACCEPTED for CONVEYANCE either to the Port Trust Sidings, as at present, or else to this Company's temporary Station at WARI BUNDER but not to either the Bori Bunder or the Byculla Stations. Grain and Seed from all other Stations to Bombay will be conveyed, as at present, either to the Port Trust Sidings, or to Bori Bunder.
The present arrangements will remain in force with regard to such Grain and Seed and other Goods, as are consigned to the Port Trust Sidings.
Consignees should arrange to take delivery at Wari Bunder of the Grain and Seed that is consigned there. It will be conveyed to Wari Bunder, and charged for at the same rates, and it will be dealt with under similar arrangements as are at present charged, in force, to, and at, Bori Bunder.
And Grain and Seed conveyed to Wari Bunder must be taken delivery of and removed by consignees, or their agents within twenty-four hours after midnight of the day on which they are available for delivery. If not removed within that time Wharfage at the rate of four annas per maund per day will be charged for all the time beyond.
HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, May 25, 1877.

LOTTERY.
BY PERMISSION OF GOVERNMENT,
IN AID OF
ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH AT DABOOL, BOMBAY
EACH TICKET ONE RUPEE.
No. of Tickets 55,000.] [No. of Prizes 1,016

PRIZES AS FOLLOWS:

No. of Prizes.		Amount of Prizes.
1 Prize	.....	Rs. 25,000
1 „	.....	„ 1,500
1 „	.....	„ 1,000
4 Prizes each	500 ...	„ 2,000
6 „	„ 250 ...	„ 1,500
8 „	„ 125 ...	„ 1,000
20 „	„ 100 ...	„ 2,000
25 „	„ 50 ...	„ 1,250
50 „	„ 25 ...	„ 1,250
100 „	„ 20 ...	„ 2,000
300 „	„ 15 ...	„ 4,500
560 „	„ 10 ...	„ 5,000
1,016		Rs. 25,000

FOR TICKETS APPLY TO:—
Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Apollo Street—Mr. J. B. KURRANEE, Borah Bazar—Dr. J. F. D. DESOUZA, Mody Street—Dr. D. MONTESECA, Dhobie Talao—Mr. J. X. FURTADO, Catholic Book-seller, Kalbadevi Road—City Ahmedabad, Mr. A. C. Lobo—Madras, Mr. FRANCIS D'NETTO —Karachi, Dr. DeSOUZA, at Messrs. VOLKART BROS.—Cochin, Burgher Street—Mr. E. F. PEREIRA.—Mr. P. F. FINNIGAN, Station Master Raj. S. R., Agra.
NOTE.—As there is no probability of this drawing being fixed till the end of June the agents and ticket-holders are requested to send in their accounts before the 5th idem the latest.

IMMEDIATE PROVISION
FOR DEATH AND
OLD AGE MADE EASY.
SPECIAL ATTENTION
REQUESTED TO THE
ENDOWMENT TABLES
OF THE
ORIENTAL
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LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED, BOMBAY,
WHICH PROVIDE FOR AN AMOUNT
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AGES OR AT PREVIOUS DEATH.
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REMAINING IN INDIA.
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